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July 30, 1955

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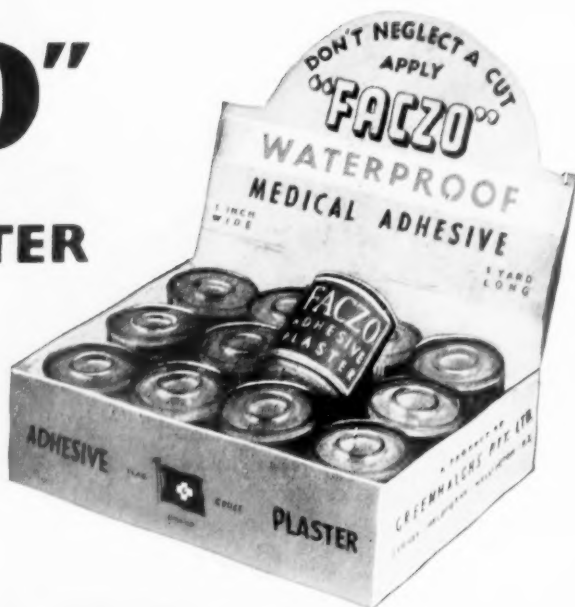
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Preliminary Examination.—November 16.

Intermediate Examination.—November 7.

Final Examination.—August 29; November 15.

Entries for the Preliminary and Intermediate Examinations close fourteen days, and for the Final Examination twenty-one days, before the date of commencement of the Examination.

Full details obtainable from the office of the Board.

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Watch this column for further advice.

P. E. COSGRAVE,

Registrar, Pharmacy Board of N.S.W.

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SYDNEY.

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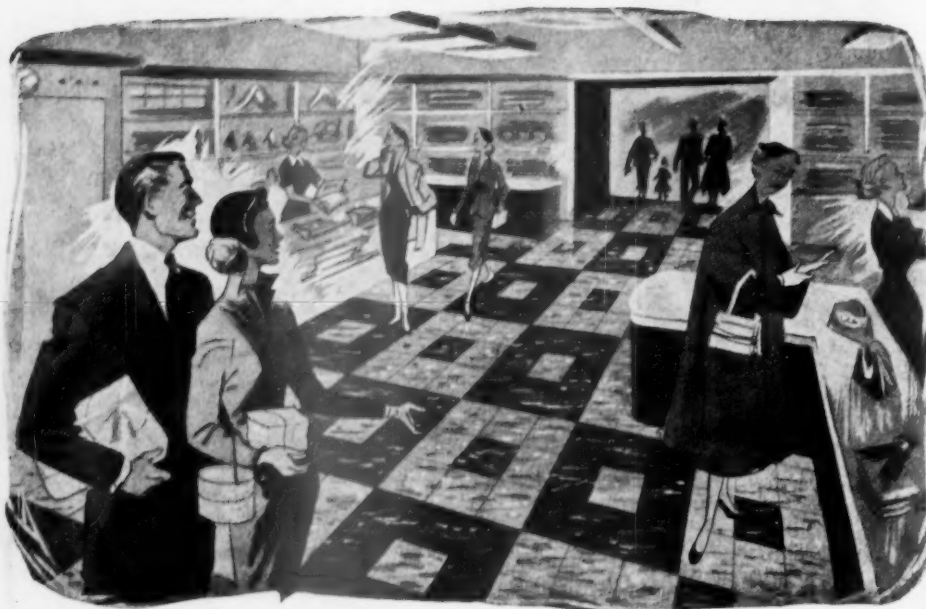
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Editorial

New Series: Vol. 36—No. 427

Old Series: Vol. LXX—No. 835

July 30, 1955

Building Friendship -- The Value of Service

FRIENDSHIPS formed between persons working together in some cause for the common good are generally stronger and more enduring than those less soundly based.

Team spirit, co-operative effort, unity of ideals, mutual understanding, flow from such undertakings and draw together in a common bond of unselfish endeavour men and women seeking attainment of some worthwhile objective or attempting to remedy an injustice.

In time of war or National Emergency this is exemplified on a grand scale, when people from all walks of life submerge lesser interests in united endeavour for the national good. Sharing of effort, of joy on successful achievement of a task, of hardship involved or of a sense of frustration in defeat cement associations and friendships which are not easily dissolved.

Few callings are as rich in opportunity for building friendships springing from service as is pharmacy. Every section, every branch of the calling has its band of workers prepared to give time, money and thought to aid the advancement of the group that claims its special attention. Their efforts, although frequently unnoticed and sometimes not fully appreciated, are not without gain. Tolerance and understanding within the group is established, and where the goal is not completely self-interest, public good ensues.

The welfare of pharmacy and the welfare of the public are closely interwoven. It is therefore important that in the pursuit of some gain or advantage for the one the other should not be overlooked. Equally important is the need for seeking fresh fields of service.

In an interview with representatives of pharmacy this month the newly-appointed Director-General of Medical Services of the Australian Army, Major-General Refshauge, revealed his own deep interest in public service within the field of medicine, and at the same time suggested ways in which pharmacy might join. Pharmaceutical chemists, he said, could play an important part in planning for the alleviation of suffering in the event of atomic warfare. How true this is is realised by the outstanding work of pharmaceutical chemists in forming and developing Gas Identification Squads for Civilian Defence during World War II.

The General also urged most strongly that First Aid should become a compulsory subject in all pharmaceutical curricula.

Suggestions such as these from one so deeply concerned with organisation of the Nation's medical service, holding a position of high responsibility, should be given the consideration they obviously merit. They indicate that others are conscious of the part we can play, if efficiently functioning, in a community whose welfare and safety depend upon the satisfactory integration of its various components.

THE MONTH

News of Pharmaceutical Events at Home and Abroad

Quotation for the Month

We cannot prevent the birds of sorrow flying over our heads but we can prevent them building nests in our hair.

—Chinese proverb.

A.N.Z.A.A.S. Conference

Preparations for the meeting of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science in Melbourne from August 17-24 are drawing to a conclusion.

Perusal of the preliminary programmes issued indicates that most sections are presenting varied and attractive programmes.

Representatives from all States other than Queensland are booked in for Section "O," which, like other sections, is catering for a wide range of subjects in the papers and symposia listed.

Following the precedent of earlier meetings, two evening sessions have been organised so that members unable to attend in the daytime may have the opportunity of coming to the meetings. A symposium on August 22 on "Colour Photography in Pharmacy and Allied Sciences" should attract a good audience, as also should the symposium on August 18 on "The New Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary," which will be led by Dr. Byron L. Stanton. Pharmaceutical chemists from any State who are likely to be in Melbourne during the Congress period are invited to apply for membership of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science and to attend the meetings.

The New A.P.F.

The eighth edition of the Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary was published at the end of July and copies should be available for distribution in all States before the end of August. More time has been devoted to the preparation of this volume than to any previous edition and co-operation in its compilation has spread over a wider field than in the past. Opportunity was provided by the editors for comment, criticism and suggestions from all States and copies of the draft for-

mulary in type form were circulated through the States many months before date of publication.

Over three years during which revision has taken place experimental work has gone on, medical specialists have been called into consultation and have made valuable contributions, manufacturers and others interested in the A.P.F. and competent to advise on certain aspects of the work were co-opted to the Editorial Committee. The Pharmaceutical Association, which is responsible for production of the A.P.F., has expressed the hope that this edition, which it confidently believes to be the best that has appeared, will be taken up enthusiastically by the Pharmaceutical organisations in other States. It believes that the A.P.F. is destined to become in time the Australian pharmacopoeia or codex. It is convinced that with active support for and interest in the A.P.F. will do much to maintain the volume and standard of compounding and dispensing for which pharmaceutical chemists are specially trained.

Steps are being taken to bring the new A.P.F. to the notice of medical practitioners and as a follow-up it is suggested that pharmaceutical chemists in their respective areas should advocate the book as a prescribing guide to medical practitioners with whom they are in contact.

Proprietary Medicines in Victoria— Register Gazetted

During the month it was officially stated that the first register of proprietary medicines to be published under the Health (Proprietary Medicines) Act would appear in the Government Gazette of July 27 and that copies would become available immediately. Almost thirteen years have elapsed since the Act was placed on the Statute Book and doubts have been expressed from time to time as to whether the provision of the Act would ever be fully implemented. But these are now removed. Reference is made in the Victorian section of this issue to application of the Act as to sale of Proprietary Medicines in that State.

Effects of the operation of the Act reach beyond the Victorian border and could effect manufacturers and wholesalers in other States in their commerce with Victoria. Section 10 (c) of the Act states, for example, that any person who after first publication of the Register of Proprietary Medicines publishes, circulates or distributes or causes to be published, circulated or dis-

tributed any advertisement which contains a claim or statement as to the efficacy or suitability of such patent medicines for use for purposes other than those in respect of which the medicine is registered or any claim or statement which is false or wilfully misleading shall be guilty of an offence.

Information has been received that already some distributors have been advised that this provision relates to advertisements in newspapers published in other States, but which have a distribution in Victoria.

The operation of this Act in the first twelve months during which procedural and mechanical difficulties will doubtless show themselves will be watched with very considerable interest.

Heroin Banned in New South Wales Stocks to be Destroyed

We have received notification from the Chief Secretary's Department, Sydney, that a proclamation to be published in the Government Gazette on July 29, 1955, appoints October 1, 1955, as the day upon which the provisions of the Police Offences Amendment (Drugs) Act 1954 shall commence.

This Act prohibits the manufacture, use, sale, distribution or possession of diamorphine (heroin) and consequently the ban on this drug will become effective as from October 1, 1955.

The communication states that the destruction of heroin stocks is being left to individual holders, who should endorse their records to the date on which those stocks were destroyed.

Death of Sir Archibald Collins

This Journal wishes to place on record its sorrow at the death of Sir Archibald John Collins, President of the Federal Council of the British Medical Association in Australia and President-Elect of the ninth session of the Australasian Medical Congress (British Medical Association) which will be held in Sydney from August 20-27, 1955.

The death of Sir Archibald will be a severe blow to the British Medical Association and to his many friends, included among whom were a number of pharmaceutical chemists.

As head of the British Medical Association in Australia leaders of the pharmaceutical profession from time to time had dealings on both official and personal bases with Sir Archibald and learned to respect and appreciate him as a man.

In an obituary notice "The Medical Journal of Australia" states that for some months great anxiety had been held out about their Federal President. He had had several coronary crises, but had recovered from each of them to resume his activities. Further he declined to entertain the idea of resigning from either of the im-

portant posts he held because he felt that he had an obligation to the profession to carry out the duties entrusted to him.

Severe Penalties for Substitution

Pharmaceutical journals from all over the world have given prominence to the question of substitution during the past year or two and a number of enlightening articles has appeared.

The grave view taken by some authorities in regard to substitution on prescription is perhaps indicated by recent cases which came before the courts in South Carolina, U.S.A.

The Southern Pharmaceutical Journal reports these cases which were prosecuted by the Board of Pharmacy.

The charges were made on the basis of evidence supplied by Smith Kline & French Laboratories of Philadelphia, and action was taken under the South Carolina Food and Drug Law, which states that a drug is deemed to be misbranded "if it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the name of another article."

All of the defendants admitted the offences or stated that unregistered employees in their pharmacies were responsible for the substitution.

In every instance the Board ordered suspension of licence to practice pharmacy and placed the defendants on probation for periods ranging from three months to one year. Commenting on the cases a spokesman said: "This campaign against substitution is in the interest of all retail chemists."

Placebos


Alan Leslie contributes an interesting article on "Placebos Therapy in Medical Practice" in the American Journal of Medicine 16:854 (1954), to which reference is made in a recent issue of the American Journal of Pharmacy.

The writer of the article states that the placebo is a research tool of very great importance in the "double blind" evolution of new drugs in which neither the physician or the patient knows whether the drug under study or the placebo control is being given at a particular time.

Of particular interest is the reference to the use of the placebo in treatment of drug addiction. It is stated that the transition from dependence upon sedatives or narcotics to no medication is frequently made easier by the substitution of a placebo for the medication during the latter portion of the withdrawal period. And again "placebos may be valuable aid in the transition from medication to no medication."

The conclusion reached was that placebos have a useful place in diagnosis therapy and research, but that their use requires not only a broad medical knowledge, but also a depth of human understanding.

SCIENCE SECTION



EDITED BY A. T. S. SISSONS, B.Sc. F.P.S.

ARTICLES

- Science Conference.
- Modern Methods of Drug Administration.
- Australian Production of "Reserpine".
- Recovery of Wool Wax in Australia.
- New Zealand Pulp and Paper Industry.
- Modern Methods for Gamma Benzene Hexachloride Gamma Radiation.
- British Pharmaceutical Codex, 1954.
- Lesser-known Antibiotics.
- Tuberculosis Therapy.

SCIENCE CONFERENCE

A.N.Z.A.A.S.

Melbourne Meeting, August 17-24

Evening Public Functions

The programme of the A.N.Z.A.A.S. Meeting in Melbourne will include a series of evening lectures and discussions open to the general public. It is through these functions that the Association has its greatest opportunity of bringing recent developments in science before the lay community, and therefore the Victorian Organising Committee has selected speakers who are well known and subjects which are of general interest. The programme of these functions is as follows:—

Wednesday, August 17, at 8.15 p.m., in the Melbourne Town Hall.

This will be the opening session of the Meeting, when the Commonwealth Astronomer, Professor R. v. d. R. Woolley, F.R.S., will be installed as President of A.N.Z.A.A.S., and will deliver his Presidential Address entitled, "Astronomy and Cosmology."

(This function will be preceded by an organ recital by Dr. A. E. Floyd, commencing at 7.45 p.m.)

Thursday, August 18, at 8.15 p.m., in the Main Hall of the National Museum of Victoria.

Lecture: "The Artificial Modification of Rainfall," by Dr. E. G. Bowen (Chief of the Division of Radiophysics, C.S.I.R.O., Sydney).

Friday, August 19, at 8.15 p.m., in the Melbourne Town Hall.

Lecture: "Preventive Medicine, Past and Future," by Professor Sir Macfarlane Burnet (Director of the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research, Melbourne).

(This function will be preceded by an organ recital by Miss Constance Mellor, University Organist.)

Sunday, August 21, at 8.15 p.m., in the Main Hall of the National Museum of Victoria.

Forum: "Will Science Explain the Nature of Life?"

There will be three addresses, each of 20 minutes' duration. These will be followed by a discussion for 30 minutes, in which a panel of speakers will take part together with the main speakers.

Chairman: Sir Ian Clunies Ross (Chairman of C.S.I.R.O.).

Monday, August 22, at 8.15 p.m., in the Botany School Lecture Theatre, University of Melbourne.

Lecture: "The Ecology of Desert Plants," by Professor F. W. Went (Professor of Plant Physiology at the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, U.S.A.). The lecture will be illustrated with Kodachrome transparencies.

Tuesday, August 23, at 8.15 p.m., in the Main Hall of the National Museum of Victoria.

Public Discussion: "Benefits and Problems of the Atomic Age."

Leaders: Professor E. W. Titterton (Research School of Physical Sciences, Australian National University, Canberra), and Professor D. G. Catcheside (Department of Genetics, University of Adelaide).

The leaders of the discussion will speak for half an hour, after which the meeting will be open for general discussion.

A.N.Z.A.A.S.

Section O — Pharmaceutical Science

President: S. E. Wright, Department of Pharmacy, University of Sydney.

Vice-Presidents:

R. G. Smith, Melbourne.
R. A. Anderson, Adelaide.
Dorothy K. Large, Sydney.
E. J. Nicholas, Perth.

Hon. Secretary: E. E. Nye, College of Pharmacy, Melbourne.

The Section will meet at the College of Pharmacy.

Presidential Address: **Thursday, August 18, 11.30 a.m.** "The Relationship of Molecular Structure and Pharmacological Activity in Cardiac Glycosides."

Symposium: **Thursday, August 18, 8 p.m.** "The New Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary." Discussion led by Dr. B. L. Stanton, Editor-in-Chief, A.P.F.

Liversidge Lecture: **Monday, August 22, 9.30 a.m.** "New Trends in Fats Research," Dr. F. B. Sharland (N.Z.).

Discussion: **Monday, August 22, 11.15 a.m.** "The Changing Scene in Hospital Pharmacy."

Symposium: **Monday, August 22, 8 p.m.** "Colour Photography in Pharmacy and Allied Sciences."

Excursion: **Saturday, August 20 (Full Day)**, the Dandenong Ranges, visiting I.C.I. Merrindale Biological

Station and Nicholas Pty. Ltd. Research Station, Burnham Beeches, Sherbrooke.

The Pharmaceutical Society (Victoria) will give a dinner to visiting members at Union House, University, on *Saturday, August 20*, at 7.30 p.m.

Visiting ladies will be entertained at luncheon at the Chevron on *Thursday, August 18*, at 1 p.m.

All visiting members are cordially invited to attend an informal welcome at the College on *Tuesday evening, August 16*, any time between 6.30 and 10 p.m.

MODERN METHODS OF DRUG ADMINISTRATION

By T. D. Whittet, B.Sc., F.P.S., F.R.I.C., D.B.A., Chief Pharmacist and Lecturer in Pharmacy, University College Hospital, London

Gaddum¹ has stated that "the successful use of drugs depends upon maintaining an adequate concentration at the site of action for an adequate time, and the achievement of this aim depends on the method of administration, the frequency of administration, and the use of the preparation dispensed in an appropriate form." The last of these requirements emphasises the importance of good formulation in ensuring that the best use is made of drugs.

Until comparatively recently much of the formulation of medicines was done by the prescriber who wrote out a full prescription for the pharmacist to dispense. With the advent of many new and potent drugs, most of which are complex organic chemicals, and the development of new synthetic substances as vehicles, solvents, suspending agents, etc., most formulation is now left to the compilers of standard reference books, to hospital pharmacists or to the research laboratories of pharmaceutical manufacturing firms. Thus many prescriptions are now simply the name and quantity of some standard preparation or of a proprietary product. Since much research is often necessary to find the most satisfactory form of presentation of drugs, the purpose of this paper is to discuss the background to their preparation.

Oral Administration

By far the most common form of presentation for oral use is the tablet. Except for young children, this method is much the most popular, since the dose can easily be controlled. Pills are almost obsolete, and should, as far as possible, be replaced by tablets. Davis,² in this hospital, showed that the active ingredients in hand-made pills could vary as widely as from +18 to -25 per cent., compared with the usual pharmacopoeial limits of plus or minus 5 per cent. for tablets. The disintegration time of pills is also longer than that of tablets, and is unpredictable, whilst practically all the tablets of the Pharmacopoeia must comply with a test for disintegration time, the limit for which is usually 15 minutes. The coating of tablets with various substances definitely increases the disintegration time and in many cases more than doubles it. For example, a sugar-coated tablet may take as long as 45 minutes to disintegrate compared with 10 minutes for an uncoated tablet or a hard gelatine capsule.

Thus, coatings should only be applied to cover the taste of very nauseous drugs or to protect the active ingredient from decomposition by atmospheric moisture, oxygen or carbon dioxide.

Enteric coating may be necessary (1) to prevent destruction of the drug by gastric acid or enzymes (e.g. tretamine (triethylene melamine)), (2) to prevent nausea from the action of irritant drugs on the intestinal mucosa (ammonium chloride), (3) when the drug is required to be released in high concentration in the intestine (e.g., anthelmintics, "Sorbitate" (sorbitan monooleate polyoxyethylene derivative used as an emulsifying agent for fats in steatorrhoeia)).

"Spanules"

An ingenious new method of prolonging the action of drugs given by mouth has been introduced under the trade name of "Spanules." These consist of hard gelatine capsules containing small granules of drugs coated with various thicknesses of enteric coating, so that a few granules disintegrate at a time over several hours. Thus, instead of having alternatively high and negligible blood levels of the drug, a steady level is obtained. It is claimed that by this method an effective blood level can be maintained for 24 hours or longer. The elimination of high peaks in the graph of blood concentration reduces the risk of toxic reactions and, since the level does not fall below that needed for a therapeutic effect as with intermittent therapy, a more reliable effect is obtained. Preliminary clinical trials carried out in this hospital with medical students as volunteers have to some extent confirmed these claims.

Renal Tubule Blocking Agents

Several drugs have been found to delay the excretion of some drugs by competing with them for excretion by the renal tubules. The first of these was "Caronamide," which has been used to prolong the action of penicillin and of sodium aminosalicylate.

Recently, a similar drug known as "Probenecid" has been introduced for delaying the excretion of penicillin, and a compound tablet is available as "Penbenemid." "Probenecid" by itself has also been used in the treatment of gout. Polyvinyl acetate has been used in tablets as a method of prolonging the action of various drugs, and success has been claimed for its use with aspirin, procaine penicillin and sodium aminosalicylate. It has little or no toxicity.³

Sublingual Tablets

Certain drugs are more effective when given sublingually than when swallowed. This may be because they are better absorbed from the sublingual network of capillaries than when swallowed (e.g., glyceryl trinitrate) or because, being absorbed directly from the buccal mucous membrane, they are not immediately subjected to inactivation by the liver as occurs when they are swallowed, absorbed by the small intestine and carried to the liver by the portal vein.

For example, methyl testosterone is considerably more active sublingually than when swallowed, whilst deoxycortone acetate is practically inactive by the oral route; when given sublingually, however, it has about one-third to one-half of its activity by injection. Ethisterone, a derivative of progesterone, has the advantage over its parent substance of being active by the sublingual route. Another comparatively new drug active by this route is the powerful broncho-dilator, isoprenaline.

Recently it has been shown that tubocurarine chloride, which is practically unabsorbed when swallowed, can be used effectively in the form of sublingual tablets for the treatment of spastic conditions.⁴

Cachets

The introduction of sodium aminosalicylate for the treatment of tuberculosis and of ion-exchange resins to aid the excretion of sodium via the bowels has led to a revival of the use of cachets. Both these drugs are given in doses of about 15 grammes a day. Sodium aminosalicylate has an unpleasant taste, whilst the resins, although practically tasteless, are somewhat gritty and difficult to swallow. If given in the form of tablets, about 15 or more would need to be swallowed daily to supply the usual dosage. If cachets are used, the total daily dosage can be packed into about six cachets, which are quite easy to swallow, and the drug is readily released from them. An ingenious device for filling cachets is in use in this department. (See illustrations.)⁵

Hard gelatine capsules are now widely used in place of pills or tablets. They are a convenient method of

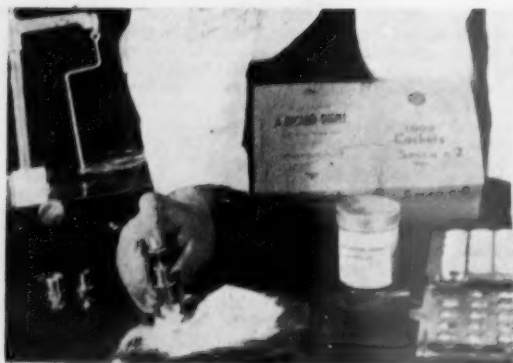


Fig. 1.—Cachet Filling.

administration, and have the advantage of a more rapid disintegration.

Colouring of Tablets and Capsules

The British Pharmaceutical Codex states that coloured coating should not be applied to tablets. Many proprietary tablets and capsules are, however, coloured. The subject was thoroughly discussed at the symposium on tablets of the 1954 meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference. It is most dangerous to rely on colour as a method of identifying tablets or cachets. For example, a child was poisoned through the confusion of capsules of aureomycin with those of a proprietary brand of a barbiturate, both being yellow capsules.

Liquid Preparations

Although the traditional mixture is gradually passing out of use, there are still several important liquid preparations. In prescribing for children, the use of flavoured liquid medicines is almost unavoidable.

The sulphonamides are dispensed in suspensions flavoured with syrup of raspberry for children. The administration of chloramphenicol to children was a difficult problem, which was only solved after very intensive research. Chloramphenicol is a relatively insoluble substance with an extremely bitter taste, which is almost impossible to disguise by means of flavouring agents. It is, of course, usually given to adults in the form of capsules. Children, however, often cannot be persuaded to swallow tablets or capsules, and hence a palatable liquid preparation is essential. This unwillingness of children to swallow capsules or tablets



Fig. 2.—Mouth Anaesthesia.

is in strange contrast to the ease with which many children poison themselves if sugar-coated tablets are left lying about.

It has been found that if chloramphenicol is converted into its palmitate, cinnamate or phosphite it becomes practically tasteless, and can be formulated along with flavouring agents to give quite a pleasant preparation. The new antibiotic erythromycin is issued as a flavoured preparation as its stearate.

A stable, pleasantly flavoured preparation of penicillin can be prepared from the dibenzyl-ethylene diamine salt of that antibiotic which has been given the official name of benethamine penicillin. Proprietary brands include "Penidural" and "Dibencil."

The barbiturates and antihistamine drugs are now often dispensed in the form of elixirs containing a high proportion of alcohol, together with glycerin or propylene glycol.

The muscle relaxant drug mephenesin ("Myanesin"), now widely used for the treatment of spastic and hyperkinetic conditions, is also given in the form of an elixir containing a high proportion of propylene glycol. It should be noted that, if such a preparation has to be diluted, propylene glycol must be used as diluent instead of water, otherwise the mephenesin will be precipitated.

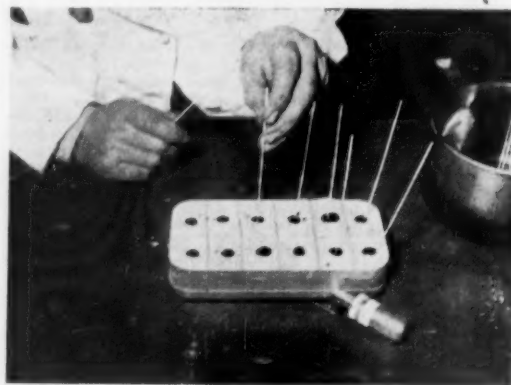


Fig. 3.—"Lollipops" in Pharmacy.

Methadone (amidone) and pholcodeine ("Ethnine") are dispensed as flavoured linctuses for the suppression of useless coughs.

Since many of these drugs are much more potent than those previously dispensed in liquid form, it is becoming more and more essential that patients should use medicine glasses to measure doses accurately. It is particularly regrettable that manufacturers have labelled preparations with the statement that a teaspoonful is equivalent to 3 mil., to 4 mil., and to 4½ mil. on various preparations.

The dispensing of highly potent drugs as very palatable preparations also brings the danger of accidental poisoning of children if medicines are not kept out of their reach. There have already been several deaths of children from poisoning by methadone linctus and by antihistamine or barbiturate elixirs.

The discovery that the solvent propylene glycol has a very low toxicity, about half that of glycerin, has led to its use in several formulae. The soluble barbiturates are quite stable in propylene glycol, whereas they are relatively unstable in aqueous solution.⁶ Calciferol has been shown to be much more readily absorbed when administered in propylene glycol than when given in oil.⁷

The new emulsifying agent Tween 80 (sorbitan

monooleate polyoxyethylene derivative) is so powerful that it can produce such fine emulsions of oil in water that globules of the oily phase cannot be detected with the naked eye, and the preparation appears like a true solution. A vitamin elixir used in this hospital contains oily solutions of the fat-soluble vitamins emulsified in this way, in a mixture of propylene glycol and water, containing the water-soluble vitamins. Thus we have a stable and palatable elixir containing all the usual vitamins, and miscible with water or milk. The fat-soluble vitamins have been shown to be more readily absorbed when given in such preparations than in oily solutions. Several proprietary preparations resembling this elixir are on the market.

The drug piperazine, formerly used for the treatment of gout, has recently been found to be a very effective anthelmintic for the eradication of threadworms. One method of administering it is as a flavoured elixir containing the citrate. Probably a better preparation is the adipate. This salt is insoluble, and can be given in the form of tablets. These do not dissolve until they reach the small intestine, and thus the drug is released where it is required to act.

Recent Work on Flavouring

This subject was discussed by Eastland⁸ at the 1951 British Pharmaceutical Conference symposium on formulation, and many of the following notes are taken from that paper.

Little definite information is available about the mechanism of taste and smell. It has been suggested that the primary mechanism of both these senses may be that of interference with one or more enzymes by the substance possessing odour or taste. Alkaline phosphatase is known to be present in high concentration in the epithelium overlying the taste buds and also in the olfactory mucosa.

Vanillin has been shown to be a powerful inhibitor of this gustatory phosphatase, and is a useful masking agent for unpleasant tastes. A few other flavouring agents, such as oils of aniseed and peppermint, have been found to inhibit this phosphatase.

The addition of acids to imitation fruit flavours increases their covering powers. This is probably due to the sourness of the acid temporarily inhibiting the action of the taste buds.

On the other hand, it has been found that some bitter substances become even more obnoxious in the presence of some flavourings.

Much investigation remains to be done in this subject, but the following methods of masking unpleasant tastes are available:—

(a) The use as a flavouring agent of a pleasantly flavoured substance, which has something in common in its flavour with the nauseous drug, e.g., the use of orange with gentian or quinine or the use of peppermint or spearmint with methyl-pentynol.

(b) To use substances such as oil of peppermint or menthol to produce a mild anaesthesia of the gustatory areas.

(c) To use as a vehicle colloidal substances, such as mucilage of acacia, which cloy the taste buds.

(d) To use moderate concentrations of sodium chloride in which the bitterness of some substances is reduced.

Parenteral Preparations

The 1914 British Pharmacopoeia included only about half a dozen injections, which were simply solutions of such drugs as morphine or atropine salts in distilled water. No mention was made of sterilisation, although the University College Hospital Pharmacopoeia included sterile injections as early as 1907. The 1932 edition of the British Pharmacopoeia included about a dozen injections and suggested methods of sterilisation.

Autoclaving was used for very stable drugs and tyndallisation for those which would be destroyed by autoclaving, but would withstand moderate heat. Davis,⁹ working in this hospital, showed that tyndallisation is not suitable for sterilising pharmaceutical preparations,

and it is largely due to his work that the present method of heating with a bactericide was developed.¹⁰

The 1953 Pharmacopoeia includes 78 injections, and the parenteral route of administration is now one of the most important available.

The following methods of sterilisation are now used:

(1) For thermostable substances—autoclaving at 115° C. for 30 minutes.

(2) For substances which cannot be autoclaved, but which will withstand boiling—heating at 98° to 100° C. for 30 minutes in the presence of 0.2 per cent. of chlorocresol or 0.002 per cent. of phenylmercuric nitrate.

(3) For oils, fats and waxes and dry powders—heating in a hot-air oven at 150° C. for one hour.

(4) For thermolabile substances—filtration through a bacteria-proof filter.

An interesting new type of filter has recently been developed, and was tested in this department and found very satisfactory. This is the sintered stainless steel filter. Its properties and uses have been described by Newman.¹¹

The Pharmacopoeia now lays down tests for sterility for all its injections and for absence of pyrogens in water for injections and those drugs liable to be contaminated with pyrogens.

Importance of pH of Injections

Substances for subcutaneous or intramuscular injection are usually limited to a pH range of from 3 to 8.5. Outside this range severe pain may be caused, and excessive alkalinity is especially likely to cause necrosis of the tissues. If the injection is made slowly, it is safe to administer intravenously solutions having a wide range of pH, the buffering action of the blood neutralising the excess of acidity or alkalinity.

Thiopentone sodium, for example, is injected at a pH of 10.5 without any difficulty, if care is taken that it all goes into the vein, otherwise necrosis of the perivascular tissues occurs. Similarly, the soluble sulphonamides are too alkaline to be given subcutaneously or intrathecally, but can safely be given intravenously or into a large muscle.

Until recently it was thought that the acidity of dextrose solutions was responsible for the venous thrombosis which often occurs with intravenous infusions containing this substance. An investigation carried out by the author with two of his medical colleagues¹² has shown that there is no significant difference in the incidence of thrombosis when the pH of dextrose solutions is buffered to neutrality. The main cause of thrombosis appears to be continuation of the infusion into a vein for too long a time.

Besides its importance in the avoidance of pain, pH greatly affects the stability of many injections. The Pharmacopoeia directs that the pH of many injections has to be adjusted to between certain specified values. Examples, adrenaline, insulin, etc.

Isotonicity

As far as possible, injections should be isotonic with blood serum to avoid pain on injection. An ingenious method of making such solutions has been described from this department.

Some injections are bound to be hypertonic because of the large doses required. In such cases they should be given slowly by intravenous injection. Some injections are deliberately made hypertonic, e.g., hypertonic dextrose or saline to relieve intracranial pressure in hydrocephalus, meningitis or post-spinal anaesthetic headaches. These injections are given intramuscularly. Very concentrated solutions of dextrose and of sodium chloride are used for sclerosing varicose veins.

Intrathecal solutions are usually, if possible, made isotonic with the cerebrospinal fluid, but spinal anaesthetics are required to have a density greater or less than that of cerebrospinal fluid (hyper- or hypo-batic solutions), and in such cases it may not be possible to make the solution exactly isotonic.

Solubility

If a drug intended for injection is insufficiently soluble in water, other non-toxic solvents may be added; examples include ethyl alcohol, glycerin, propylene glycol, benzyl alcohol and dimethylacetamide.

Digoxin, which is very unstable in aqueous solution, is issued for use as a solution in alcohol, which must be diluted with physiological saline before injection.

Propylene glycol is quite suitable for intramuscular injection, and the soluble barbiturates are quite stable in this solvent. A mixture of propylene glycol, ethyl alcohol and water is used as the solvent for injection of mephenesin ("Myanesin"). This injection has been known to cause some haemolysis, but it is not known which component causes this.

Chloramphenicol has been issued for intramuscular injection as a solution in 50 per cent. dimethylacetamide.

Streptomycin salts are fairly stable in aqueous solution, but they gradually darken in colour. A solvent which will keep solutions stable and colourless is now being used.¹⁸ It has the following composition:—Thioglycerol, 0.5 per cent.; sodium metabisulphite, 0.5 per cent.; phenol, 0.25 per cent.; water for injection, to 100 per cent. The pH should be adjusted to 7.3 with sulphuric acid.

The sex hormones and deoxycortone acetate are usually given intramuscularly in solution in vegetable oil or ethyl oleate.

Steroids given as esters have a more prolonged action than as alcohols. Deoxycortone trimethylacetate is now available, and has a more prolonged action than the acetate, its effects lasting for a month.

According to the 1955 National Formulary, this injection might prove an even more effective and economical method of treating Addison's disease than the use of implants.

Several esters of testosterone with prolonged actions have recently been introduced. Testosterone phenyl acetate is available as T.P.P. (Organon), and the effect of a single injection lasts about two weeks.

Primoteston Depot (Schering) contains the long-acting ester testosterone oenanthate, together with some propionate to give an injection with a reasonably prompt but prolonged action. The effect of a single injection usually lasts about three weeks, and may last as long as six weeks. Testosterone cyclopentenyl-propionate is in use in the United States. Its action lasts for about twenty-four days. Oestradiol cyclopentenyl-propionate is also in use in the U.S.A.

Insoluble drugs may also be given intramuscularly in the form of either oily or aqueous suspensions. In this form absorption is slower, but this may not be a disadvantage.

Some oil-soluble drugs may be made water-soluble by converting them into glycosides. The sex hormones, deoxycortone and Dimercaprol (British Antilewisite), have all been prepared as aqueous injections in this way.

Oil-soluble drugs have also been prepared for intravenous injection in the form of very fine emulsions, e.g., Mephyton brand of vitamin K₁ contains the fat-soluble vitamin emulsified with 1 per cent. of lecithin.

Much research has been carried out in America on the preparation of oily emulsions for the intravenous administration of fats. Gelatine, sorbitan-mono-oleate polyoxyethylene derivative and lecithin have all been tried as emulsifying agents. Preparations made with gelatine and with lecithin are now undergoing clinical trial in America. One formula contains 10 per cent. of olive oil, 5 per cent. of glucose and 1 per cent. of lecithin.

With the development of protein hydrolysates and the solubilisation of the fat-soluble vitamins, it may soon be possible to give a complete diet by intravenous infusion.

Modification of Duration of Action by Formulation

Many drugs are destroyed or excreted so rapidly that it is necessary to give frequent injections in order to maintain the blood level at an effective concentration if a plain aqueous solution is used. Well-known examples include insulin and penicillin. It is obvious that with such drugs it is desirable to maintain as far as possible a constant effective blood level as opposed to fluctuations caused by intermittent injections. To do this, it is necessary to establish in the body a pool or depot of the drug, which will be slowly absorbed over as long a period as possible. The methods of achieving this have been outlined by Eastland.⁹

The chief factors determining the rate of absorption from a given intramuscular or subcutaneous injection are:—

(1) The site of injection; (2) the local circulation; (3) the solubility relationship between the drug, the solvent and the tissue fluids; (4) the surface area of the depot.

Factor (1) is not concerned in formulation.

(2) One recognised method of delaying absorption is by adding adrenaline or other vasoconstrictor to injections. For example, with the local anaesthetics, the addition of vasoconstrictors impairs the blood flow from the area around the site of injection, reduces diffusion and restricts the analgesic effect to a limited area. Thus the effect is intensified and toxicity reduced, since systemic absorption is reduced.

(3) Generally speaking, after allowing for the nature of the solvent or vehicle in which it is presented, the more water-soluble a drug the more rapidly it is absorbed.

The obvious method of prolonging a drug's action is therefore to convert it into a less soluble salt, ester or complex, and to inject this either as a suspension or as a solution in a suitable solvent, from which it will be precipitated, at the site of injection, when it comes into contact with tissue fluids.

The first classical example of a delayed action injection was the preparation of insulin as an insoluble suspension by combining it with protamine in a phosphate buffer solution. The addition of a zinc salt further prolongs the action. A later preparation is globulin insulin. This is a clear acidic aqueous solution, and the complex is precipitated when the solution comes into contact with the more alkaline tissue fluids.

A disadvantage of protamine zinc insulin is that it is slow in onset, and its very prolonged action may cause hypoglycaemia during the night. Since it contains excess of protamine, it cannot be mixed with soluble insulin, as the latter is precipitated. Both protamine and globulin insulins have the disadvantage of containing a foreign protein, and therefore may cause reactions in some patients.

Recently a new series of insulins has been introduced as a result of important fundamental research in Denmark. These are the insulin zinc suspensions, and the work leading up to them has been described in an excellent paper by the pharmacist mainly responsible for them—Dr. Hallas-Moeller.¹⁴ These investigations showed that insulin can be rendered insoluble without the addition of any foreign protein if an acetate buffer is used instead of the usual phosphate one, and if a suitable concentration of zinc ions is present. Furthermore, they showed that the duration of action can be profoundly altered by the physical state of the insulin thus rendered insoluble. Amorphous insulin has a rapid and fairly brief action, whereas insoluble crystalline insulin has a slower and more prolonged action. The Danish workers formulated three preparations—semi-lente containing the amorphous material, lente containing a mixture of amorphous and crystalline material, and ultra-lente containing only the insoluble crystalline insulin. These preparations have been given the approved names of Insulin Zinc Suspensions, with the word amorphous in brackets after the semi-lente variety and crystalline after the ultra-lente type.

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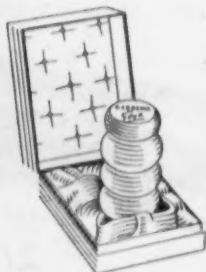
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Supplies obtainable from wholesalers

Several prolonged acting preparations of penicillin have been tested. The first was a suspension in arachis oil containing about 4 per cent. of beeswax. Later, ethyl oleate was used to replace arachis oil. These preparations were effective, but were difficult to inject because of their viscosity, and also gave rise to abscesses containing nodules of beeswax.

If penicillin is combined with procaine base, the resulting compound procaine penicillin is only very slightly soluble in water, and has a prolonged action when administered by intramuscular injection, either as an oily suspension containing 2 per cent. of aluminium stearate or as an aqueous suspension. The duration of action of the oily suspension is slightly greater than that of the aqueous, but the latter is more convenient to use. In preparing these suspensions, the particle size of the procaine penicillin has to be carefully controlled, both for its effect on the duration of action and to prevent blocking of hypodermic needles on injection.

The aqueous suspension contains carboxymethyl cellulose as suspending agent and benzyl alcohol as a preservative and local anaesthetic. Suspensions of procaine penicillin are much more stable than solutions of benzyl penicillin.¹⁸ Injection of cortisone acetate is dispensed in a similar medium to that of procaine penicillin injection.

Two new penicillin salts have been introduced recently:—Benzathine penicillin ("Penidural," "Dibencil") is an aqueous suspension of dibenzyl ethylene diamine, and is claimed to give an assayable level of penicillin in the blood for fourteen days. Benethamine penicillin ("Benapen") is an aqueous suspension of the N-Benzyl 2 phenyl ethylamine salt of penicillin. This gives higher blood levels than benzathine penicillin, but the duration of action is about four days.

Chloramphenicol is another example of an antibiotic drug available for intramuscular injection in the form of an aqueous suspension.

It should be noted that delayed action preparations cannot give high blood levels in reasonable dosage.

The sex hormones oestradiol, progesterone and testosterone are now also available as aqueous suspensions, and in this form are more convenient to use than oily solutions and give a more prompt yet slightly more prolonged action.

Testosterone isobutyrate is issued as an aqueous suspension for intramuscular administration, and the effect of one injection lasts for several weeks.

The combination of basic drugs with organic acids has also been used to delay their action. For example, the antidiuretic-pressor principle of pituitary, vasopressin, can be converted into its tannate, which is given intramuscularly as an oily suspension for treatment of diabetes insipidus, usually as the proprietary preparation "Pitressin tannate." Emulsions containing pituitary powder have been used for the same purpose, and we have found that a suspension in oil with aluminium stearate is equally effective.

Morphine, atropine and adrenaline are all on the market in Great Britain, as their salts of the sparingly soluble mucic acid, and their action is considerably prolonged in this form. Hexamethonium mucate is at present undergoing clinical trials.

Increasing the viscosity of the vehicle of an injection also prolongs the action. For example, Pitkin's menstrum, used for the prolongation of the action of heparin, contains dextrose and acetic acid, and is thickened with gelatine. It often has adrenaline added as a vasoconstrictor. Corticotrophin (A.C.T.H.) gel is very similar. Cortrophin Z is a corticotrophin-zinc phosphate suspension. This has four times the duration of that of plain corticotrophin.

The plasma substitute polyvinylpyrrolidone (polyvidone or "Plasmosan") and also polyvinyl alcohol have also been used as thickening agents for intramuscular injections to prolong their action. Examples are hexamethonium and pentolinium ("Ansolsen"). Graham

and others,^{20, 21, 22} in a series of papers, have shown the following facts. Polyvidone, up to 40 per cent. concentrations, has little or no influence on the potency or duration of action of three different barbiturates given intraperitoneally. When added to subcutaneous injections of hexobarbitone sodium it delays the action, but at a higher dose level is necessary to produce a given effect.

Concentrations of polyvidone up to 40 per cent. had no marked influence on the duration of action of morphine, pethidine or methadone in rats. The onset is delayed with higher concentrations, particularly when given intramuscularly. Polyvidone had no effect on the duration of action of intravenous sodium aminosalicylate (P.A.S.), but lowered the blood level. It increased the duration of the drug when given intraperitoneally.

Effect of Solvent on Rate of Release of Drug

This subject is also discussed by Eastland.⁹

(1) Solvent Immiscible with Water.

For a given drug injected in the form of a solution immiscible with water, such as an oil, the rate of diffusion from the depot will be governed by the solvent/water (tissue fluid) partition coefficient. The more this is in favour of the oil, the slower is the passage of the drug from the pool. The surface area of the depot also affects the rate of release, as will be discussed later.

(2) Solvent Miscible with Water.

When a water-miscible solvent is used to prepare an injection of a water-insoluble drug, as, for example, the solution of a steroid hormone in propylene glycol, the solvent will be more or less rapidly diluted by the tissue fluids and the drug precipitated. The effect is thus much the same as that produced by the injection of an aqueous suspension, except for possible modification of the size and shape of particles.

An oily suspension of tubocurarine with beeswax is now used for a prolonged action in the treatment of spastic disorders.

An injection containing the local anaesthetics procaine and butylaminobenzoate in propylene and polyethylene glycols has been used as a method of producing prolonged anaesthesia. It has, however, been reported as causing permanent nerve damage when injected near nerve trunks.

Surface Area of Depot

When an oily preparation is injected it is the surface area of the implanted globule, rather than its volume, that determines the rate of release of the drug. Thus, a more rapid effect will result from the administration of a given volume if it is divided and injected into two or more sites.

Implants

The subcutaneous implantation of compressed or fused tablets is now a well-established method therapy, and implants are now official in the British Pharmacopoeia. This method is most successful with such substances as the steroid hormones, which are only slightly soluble in tissue fluids, and have suitable physical properties for implant preparation.

The fused pellet type of implant can be inserted with a trocar and cannula, whereas the tablet type requires a surgical incision. The absorption is proportional to the surface area of the implant. They are absorbed more quickly from intramuscular than from subcutaneous sites.

The type of derivative used has a marked influence on the effect. For example, testosterone propionate is much more liable to extrusion than testosterone or methyl-testosterone. Progesterone is satisfactorily absorbed, whereas ethisterone is practically unabsorbed.

Sometimes the implants become surrounded with a tough capsule of fibrous connective tissue, and absorption is thus prevented. This necessitates removal of the implant and reinsertion in a new site.

Some idea of the daily rate of absorption can be calculated for each type of drug from the weight and surface area, and tables are available giving these figures. After about 75 per cent. of the implant has

been absorbed, the release of hormone usually falls below that required for full maintenance because of reduction of surface rate.

Increasing Rate of Absorption

In contrast to depot therapy giving prolonged action, the opposite effect may be obtained by the use of hyaluronidase. This is a mucolytic enzyme which, when added to fluids injected into subcutaneous tissues, produces rapid spreading and absorption of the injected material. This effect is brought about by hydrolysis of hyaluronic acid, the polysaccharide present in the interstitial spaces, and lasts about 24 hours.

It has been found that the addition of hyaluronidase to local anesthetics increases the speed of onset of analgesia and the area affected, but shortens the duration of action, unless vasoconstrictors are given simultaneously. The enzyme has also been used to increase the absorption of X-ray diagnostic media such as diiodone, when given intramuscularly.

Probably the greatest value of hyaluronidase is for use in hypodermoclysis in children. The addition of 10 to 20 mg. to 150 ml. of 1/6th molar sodium lactate solution enables this volume to be given in 60 minutes, whereas by the usual technique for drip hypodermoclysis only 75 ml. can be given in four hours.

Unfortunately, hyaluronidase is not very stable in solution, and should therefore be freshly dissolved to obtain the best results. A solution of the enzyme may be injected into the skin first, and the fluid then passed through that site, or the enzyme may be dissolved in the infusion fluid immediately before use.

External Preparations

Almost a bewildering number of new compounds is available for the formulation of ointments, creams and jellies, and collaboration between pharmacists and dermatologists is essential to make the best use of them. With such co-operation it is possible to produce preparations of any desired consistency or physical properties for particular purposes.

Water-miscible ointment bases have become popular in recent years. The 1948 Pharmacopoeia introduced an emulsifying wax made from ceto-stearyl alcohol and sodium lauryl sulphate, which can be used as a basis for oil in water emulsified ointment bases. This type of emulsifying wax has the disadvantage of being anionic, and therefore incompatible with cationic antiseptics such as the acridine derivatives.

A non-ionic emulsifying agent has been introduced in the 1953 British Pharmaceutical Codex under the name of cetomacrogol. A whole series of similar waxes is now available, and a paper describing their properties was read at the 1953 British Pharmaceutical Conference.²⁰ These waxes are most useful for formulating ointments and creams.

One interesting new external preparation is cortisone eye-drops. This is dispensed as a suspension of cortisone acetate in physiological saline. As far as I know, it is the only example of eye-drops presented as an insoluble substance in suspension. Here, as with injection suspensions, particle size is extremely important. If the particles are above a few microns in size, absorption will not be satisfactory.

An example of the adoption of a confectionery form for the administration of drugs was the development of anaesthetic "lollipops" at University College Hospital.²¹

When it is necessary to anaesthetise the mouth and pharynx before passing a bronchoscope or gastroscope, the conventional method has been to give the patient a lozenge containing amethocaine or cinchocaine to suck. Many patients, however, tend to place the lozenge under the tongue or between the teeth and the cheek, and thus do not obtain adequate anaesthesia in the required area. We tried a medicated chewing-gum, and this was quite effective, but a patient aspirated a piece into his trachea, and it proved very difficult to remove. In view of this danger, we decided to try the effects of local anaesthetics incorporated into a "lollipop." These are prepared by dissolving the local anaes-

thetic in a toffee-like base, consisting of a strong solution of sucrose in water. The base is melted by gentle heat, and is then poured into a mould made by inserting part of a test tube, or a suitable plunger, into a mass of starch powder. When nearly solid, an orange stick is inserted, and the mass is allowed to set round it.

These "lollipops" have now been in use for several years, and have proved very satisfactory.

This survey of modern methods of medication will give some idea of the wealth of new materials available for modifying drug action, and indicates a wide field for collaboration between pharmacists and medical practitioners to ensure that drugs are administered in the most effective form to the patient.

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AUSTRALIAN PRODUCTION OF "RESERPINE"

A supply of an important drug—"Reserpine"—has now been discovered from an Australian plant by officers of the C.S.I.R.O. This discovery is expected to be of great value to the Commonwealth, both in making the drug available in greater quantities and more cheaply in Australia, and in helping to overcome a shortage of the drug throughout the world.

The drug itself is not new. For centuries the people of India have employed the roots of a plant, the technical name of which is *Rauwolfia serpentina*, as a sedative in the treatment of a wide range of mental disorders and in controlling blood pressure. Scientific investigations in various parts of the world led, in 1952, to the isolation of the active principle, an alkaloid which was called reserpine, and to detailed clinical studies of its properties. This was quickly followed by the introduction of reserpine into general medical practice in the U.S.A. and other countries. Reserpine is regarded as valuable in the treatment of high blood pressure and hypertension. There is said to be an absence of the development of tolerance to the drug—or any serious side effects. The value of the *Rauwolfia* industry to the United States has been reliably estimated at 50,000,000 dollars—for the year 1954. Reserpine is at present selling at retail in tablet form at a price equivalent to something like £30 to £40 per gram of the alkaloid.

The chief source of the *Rauwolfia serpentina* plant has been India. However, by reason of domestic Indian needs, the export of the roots of the tree from which the drug is extracted has been banned. In consequence, other sources in such places as Burma, Thailand and Indonesia are being investigated. Overseas firms concerned are spending much time and money in their



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search for better sources of supply. At present natural sources of the drug have to be relied upon because reserpine has not been prepared synthetically—and its structural complexity is such that it is unlikely that it can be produced synthetically on a basis competitive with the natural product.

The Australian plant that is the source of the drug is technically called *Astonia constricta*. It is believed that this plant is a source of the alkaloid reserpine of a quality comparable with—if not superior to—the overseas sources. Biological tests in the C.S.I.R.O. Division of Animal Health and Production have not so far revealed any difference between reserpine from the Australian source and from commercial preparations based on the Indian source. At least two firms are actively interested in the prospects of commercial production of the drug.

The discovery was made during studies the C.S.I.R.O. has been making into the pharmaceutical value of Australian plants. Dr. W. D. Crow and Miss Y. M. Greet, of the C.S.I.R.O. Division of Industrial Chemistry, isolated the alkaloid from the Australian tree. Biological tests by Dr. A. T. Dick and Mr. J. McKenzie, of the C.S.I.R.O. Division of Animal Health and Production, have shown that the Australian material is similar in its action to the alkaloid isolated from overseas plants. Samples of the Australian tree were collected by Mr. L. J. Webb, Division of Plant Industry, who has been responsible for field work on the C.S.I.R.O. drug-plant survey.

RECOVERY OF WOOL WAX IN AUSTRALIA

Notes on Current Research by C.S.I.R.O. state that: Good progress is reported in the commercial exploitation of the flotation process devised some time ago by the Division of Industrial Chemistry for the recovery of wool wax or lanolin from wool scour liquors.

A number of wool scouring firms in Australia have now installed the flotation plant in their treatment works. One installation has been operating for some time in Victoria, treating 17,000 gallons of scour liquor per day. A second unit has recently gone into production in Queensland, and others are in process of construction. Overseas firms have also shown interest in the process, and a large American engineering corporation has taken up a world licence for the manufacture of the wool wax recovery plant. The new plant is cheap to install and operate, the capital cost being between £3000 and £4000 fully installed. At current wool wax prices, scourers handling 6000 pounds of greasy wool per eight-hour day can profitably operate the process. Up to 90,000 tons of lanolin are present in each year's Australian wool clip, and of this Australian scourers alone dispose to waste some 10,000 tons.

The new process has many advantages over conventional centrifugal methods of lanolin recovery—an increased quantity of wax is recovered, the wax is of improved quality, and a greater variety of scour effluents can be successfully treated. With the flotation process, recoveries of 50 to 60 per cent. of the wool wax present in the scour liquors can be obtained. This compares with maximum recoveries of less than 20 per cent. by previous procedures. Being cheap and more efficient, this new method should make feasible the recovery of large quantities of wool wax which cannot be economically treated by existing methods.

NEW ZEALAND PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY

The Tasman Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd. plans to commence production at its plant at Kawerau, in the Bay of Plenty, in July at the rate of 75,000 tons per annum of newsprint, 36,800 tons of Kraft pulp, and 72 million board feet of sawn timber. An expenditure of £15,000,000 is contemplated, and staff have been recruited from Scandinavia, Canada and Australia, as

well as locally. Mr. L. S. Dougal, B.Sc. (Lond.), who has been 21 years with the Albert E. Reed Company of London, has been appointed a full-time director, with headquarters in Auckland, and Dr. L. G. Neubauer, M.Sc. (N.Z.), Ph.D. (McGill), of the Dominion Laboratory, Wellington, has joined the technical staff.

The N.Z. Forest Products Company's plant which has been producing Kraft pulp since the end of 1953 is situated at Kinleith, 144 miles south of Auckland, and in the centre of the company's exotic pine forest of 176,000 acres. Production is at the rate of 45,000 tons of Kraft pulp, of which the remainder is converted to paper at the plant. A feature of the process is the recovery of 90% of the chemicals used in the digesters. The liquors are concentrated and burnt in Dutch ovens to provide 46% of the process steam required, while the ash is causticised for re-use. At Auckland the company produces 65,000,000 sq. ft. of wall board in plain and decorative types, as well as multiwall bags, fibre and wooden cases, veneers, etc. Much of this production is exported, and is already doing something towards redressing the very heavy reliance on the export of farm produce for financing the Dominion's economy.—"Chemistry and Industry," April, 1955.

MODERN METHODS FOR GAMMA BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE GAMMA RADIATION

A design for a commercial plant for manufacturing benzene hexachloride insecticide under the influence of gamma radiation from cobalt⁶⁰ has been worked out by the Engineering Research Institute of the University of Michigan. It is claimed that BHC can be made more cheaply by this method than by the conventional ultraviolet light activation. With gamma radiation, BHC can be produced at a cost of 0.0063 dollars per gamma unit per lb. (assuming 32% gamma isomer), compared with the present market price of 0.009 dollars to 0.015 dollars per gamma unit per lb. According to these figures, savings of 50 to 225% can be realised by producing BHC with gamma radiation. This is said to be true for the whole range of costs of all the gross mixed fission products. Only the highest value estimated for cesium¹³⁷ falls above 0.009 dollars per gamma unit per lb., and this is in the range of present market prices.

In the gamma radiation plant described by the Engineering Research Institute in their progress report 7, liquid benzene and chlorine pass from storage to a mixer, and then in the liquid phase at 15 atmospheres pressure through a nickel reactor in the radiation chamber. Ten passes are necessary at the dose rate of 105 kilorep per hr. From the reactor in the radiation chamber the slurry of BHC in benzene passes through a chamber where the pressure is reduced to 5 atmospheres. This will vaporise any remaining chlorine, which may then be compressed and recycled back into the system. The BHC stream from this chlorine vaporiser is pumped through a benzene vaporiser, where it is sprayed on hot water or into steam. The pressure is reduced from 5 to 1 atmosphere. The excess benzene is vaporised and passed through a condenser, and then recycled at 15 atmospheres into the reactor. The vaporising benzene leaves behind the BHC in water, which can be either dried or purified. The gamma isomer may be separated from the mixed isomers, and sold as pure lindane or as a dusting powder in the unpurified form.

The report, which is entitled "Utilisation of the Gross Fission Products," is mainly concerned with irradiation facilities for food. However, other chemical applications are described, including the polymerisation of ethylene under gamma irradiation to produce polythene, and the irradiation sterilisation of surgical supplies. All these designs are considered to be feasible and to represent possible commercial applications of waste fission products from nuclear reactors.—"Manufacturing Chemist," May, 1955.

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CODEX, 1954

In a recent review, *Nature*, May 7, 1955, Professor J. H. Gaddum wrote: "The first edition of the British Pharmaceutical Codex was produced by the Pharmaceutical Society in 1907; the fifth revision has now appeared after an interval of only five years, and is thinner than its predecessor. This book differs from the 'Pharmacopoeia' by being less exclusive, so that it gives information about a wider range of drugs the status of which is in doubt, and by the inclusion of information about the actions and uses of drugs."

The new edition contains two hundred pages fewer than its immediate predecessor, and this change has been achieved by deleting many of the less reputable drugs, some of which are still used. The "Codex" is becoming a guide to the drugs which ought to be used, and is losing its value as a guide to all the drugs which actually are used. If it continues to develop in this direction, the time may come when it will be fused with the "Pharmacopoeia," and a new book will be started to provide official information of a less ambitious kind, about all the drugs which are actually in use. In the meantime, the "Extra Pharmacopoeia" provides a useful summary of unofficial views about unofficial drugs.

The Revision Committee is to be congratulated on the way it has performed a prodigious task in a short time. The new book contains a great amount of reliable information about recent advances in therapeutics, and will be invaluable to all concerned with the practical art of curing the sick."

LESSER KNOWN ANTIBIOTICS

At a recent meeting of the Microbiology Group of the Society of Chemical Industry (London), Dr. M. Lumb read a paper, "The Lesser Known Antibiotics," of which the following summary appeared in *Chemistry and Industry*:—

To date about 100 antibiotics have been reported to be produced by fungi, about 30 by bacteria, about 10 by plants, and about 150 by the actinomycetes. The total number isolated and screened must be considerably greater, since much work remains unreported.

Of the antibiotics so far discovered, only penicillin from the fungi, bacitracin from the bacteria, and streptomycin, chloramphenicol, erythromycin, neomycin, chlortetracycline, oxytetracycline and tetracycline from the actinomycetes have so far been established as widely used drugs. Several of the lesser-known antibiotics have been fully characterised and shown to possess interesting structures and properties, but have failed to make the headlines because of some undesirable property such as high toxicity, marked instability or inactivation by blood.

Of the 100 antibiotics produced by fungi, about 60 have been well characterised. They have most varied structures, and range from relatively simple chained aliphatic compounds of the polyacetylene type to the complicated aromatic cyclic structures of the gliotoxin and griseofulvin types. In this group is fumagillin, which possesses outstanding activity against *Entamoeba histolytica*, but its high toxicity will probably prevent it ever achieving extensive use.

The antibiotics produced by bacteria are mostly of the polypeptide type, and although work has been done on elucidation of their structures and a partial structure has been proposed for gramicidin, none of these antibiotics has been fully characterised.

The antibiotics so far isolated from plants are of no special interest. Of those produced by actinomycetes, about 20 have been reasonably well characterised. It is this group of organisms which has consistently given us many lesser-known antibiotics over the last decade which have shown not only outstanding antibacterial, antifungal and amoebicidal properties, but also antiviral and antitumour activities. Some of these lesser-

known antibiotics have only just failed for one reason or another to get established, and in this class is carbomycin—previously known as magnamycin—which exhibits not only antibacterial activity but also activity against the larger viruses. Unfortunately carbomycin is relatively toxic in man, although it appears to be well tolerated by dogs, cats and rats.

Sarkomycin, produced by *Streptomyces erythrochromogenes*, is a new antibiotic of special interest, since it has the unusual property of inhibiting tumours. It is said to show activity against the Yoshida sarcoma of rats and the Ehrlich carcinoma of mice at 50 µg./g of mouse.

Another actinomycete with similar anti-tumour properties is puromycin produced by *Streptomyces alboniger*. This substance has shown appreciable activity against nine experimental tumours, including a glioblastoma cultivated in the chick embryo and a mammary adenocarcinoma of the C.H. mouse.

TUBERCULOSIS THERAPY

Some fascinating facts about the present state of research into tuberculosis were given in a lecture to the Pharmaceutical Society, London, by Dr. G. Brownlee, the new editor of the *Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology*. Dr. Brownlee is Reader in pharmacology and head of the department of pharmacology at King's College, University of London, and has for many years now been actively concerned in research on the chemotherapy of tuberculosis. Much of the information he gave to the meeting was, therefore, the result of first-hand observation.

The pharmacist, familiar with prescriptions for streptomycin, PAS and isoniazid, may well find it difficult to realise that barely 12 years ago there was no substance known which affected the tubercle bacillus. In fact, there were very few people who believed that the bacillus could be attacked in the human body.

The introduction of streptomycin in 1945 marked the beginning of the chemotherapy of tuberculosis, and soon PAS, the thiosemicarbazones and isoniazid were also available. Yet none of these drugs, Dr. Brownlee pointed out, even when used for weeks in high concentration, actually kills the tubercle bacillus. The drugs merely inhibit its growth—it is left to the host's defence mechanism to deliver the death blow.

The tubercle bacillus does not damage living tissue by producing toxins; tissue damage in the host results mainly from the development of an allergy to tuberculin. It was Dr. Brownlee's contention that, if this allergy or hypersensitivity could be satisfactorily controlled, then chemotherapy—which is, in effect, an attack on the virulence of the bacilli—would be more effective. Can a patient who shows hypersensitivity to tuberculin be desensitised? Dr. Brownlee described experiments which he and his research colleagues had conducted, and which showed that desensitisation is indeed possible. Slowly increasing amounts of a preparation of old tuberculin plus killed bacilli had been injected into sufferers from various forms of tuberculosis. At the end of the treatment all the patients had become insensitive to an intradermal injection of tuberculin. Thus, it is possible to block the hypersensitivity phenomenon which causes damage to the host's cells.

Immunity to tuberculosis, on the other hand, develops as a result of the body's production of antibodies to an unidentified heat-labile antigen of the bacillus. It is believed, though not yet proved, that the development of immunity is not affected by blocking the allergic response.

The work on desensitisation in which Dr. Brownlee is engaged is obviously of fundamental importance in the chemotherapy of tuberculosis, and adds weight to his prophecy that we may expect the development of many more antitubercular drugs in the future.—"The Alchemist," April, 1955.

DISPENSING PROBLEMS

Precipitated Sulphur Suspension in Alcohol

As the prescriber of the sulphur scalp lotion referred to in your column "Dispensing Problems" of 30/5/55, I would like to reply to the question posed by "J.D. (Vic.)."

The mercuric chloride, salicylic acid, and precipitated sulphur should be triturated in a mortar with the mucilage of tragacanth. The industrial methylated spirit should then be stirred in very slowly. In this way the sulphur will remain in very fine particles, and will remain suspended after shaking for a sufficient time to allow application to the scalp.

Any deviation from the above method of dispensing, and in particular any addition of oil to the formula, will result in coarse "curds and lumps" of sulphur, which is neither elegant nor therapeutically satisfactory.

Might I also express the advantages to be gained by a closer co-operation between pharmacist and prescriber when dispensing problems of this sort arise. Perhaps the patient concerned would have been served better if "J.D. (Vic.)" had telephoned me concerning his problem.—R.A.L. (Vic.).

For the benefit of readers who may not recall the details of this prescription, the formula for the scalp lotion is published again:

℞	
Mercuric Chloride	0.1%
Salicylic Acid	2.0%
Precipitated Sulphur	2.0%
Mucilage of Tragacanth	25.0%
Industrial Methylated Spirit	to 8 fl. oz.

The interest displayed by the prescriber in this column is very welcome, and serves to emphasise the benefits to be derived from the closest co-operation with the prescriber when the pharmacist is confronted with an apparently incompatible vehicle such as tragacanth and spirit.

The detailed directions for dispensing this lotion given by the prescriber can leave no doubt as to the method to be followed in order to obtain an "elegant and therapeutically satisfactory" product.

It should be noted that the suggestions made in this column for modification of the vehicle—a practice not without precedent in dispensing technique—did draw attention, quite emphatically, to the fact that any departure from the written prescription would be subject to approval by the prescriber.

The question of adding oil to the preparation seems only to have arisen in the mind of the prescriber, but reference to the following query shows that his warning is a well-considered and timely one for other prescribers because it was not found possible to obtain a satisfactory product without deleting the Castor Oil from the formula; naturally with the prescriber's consent.



Ichthammol and Lead Incompatibility.

Ichthammol 2%
Lotion of Lead (B.P.C.) to . . 100%
Send 4 fl. oz.

The above prescription, referred to us by a pharmacist, was found, on dispensing as written, to yield a flocculent, brown precipitate. An equally undesirable product was obtained when the Ichthammol was diluted to 2 fl. oz. with freshly Distilled Water, then mixed with 2 fl. oz. of double strength Lotion of Lead.

Tween 80 (2%) was then mixed with the Ichthammol, which was then diluted to 2 fl. oz. as before, placed in a mortar, and the 2 fl. oz. of double strength Lotion of Lead added with constant trituration. The product was a fine dispersion, which was stable on standing, and which remained easily pourable.

—JEANETTE HARRISON, Department of Pharmacy, Sydney University.

Troublesome Lotion for Hair

I have a dispensing problem for which I hope you will find space in the "Applied Pharmaceutics" page:—

℞	
Acid Salicyl.	30 gr.
Sulphur Praecip.	30 gr.
Ol. Ricin.	120 m.
Glycer.	120 m.
S.V.R.	4 fl. oz.
Aq. Ros.	ad. 6 fl. oz.

It seems impossible to make a satisfactory lotion of this. I would appreciate your comment.

—M.I.T. (Vic.).

A prescription of this type was dealt with in this column recently. If an indiffusible mass is obtained, the oil needs to be supplied separately or perhaps emulsified with Emulsifying Wax.

Salicylic Acid in Vanishing Cream

℞	
Acid Salicyl.	10%
Vanishing Cream (P.D. & Co.) ad	3iv

When dispensed as written, the vanishing cream base cracked badly and separated.

The base being of the o/w type, 3% Cetostearyl Alcohol was added as a stabiliser by warming with the base. The product remained stable when the Salicylic Acid was subsequently incorporated.

—A.E.H. (Vic.).

Request from New Zealand

℞	
Gum Benzoin	5%
Beeswax	2%
Anhydrous Lanoline	5%
Ethyl Alcohol to	100%

Can any of your readers supply the correct method of dispensing the above prescription?

—C.C. (New Zealand).

Readers' comments will be welcome.

Prescription Proprietaries and New Drugs

By Geoff K. Treleaven, Ph.C., F.P.S., of the Pharmaceutics Department, Victorian College of Pharmacy.

(For most of the products listed, full information as to dosage may be obtained from the "Prescription Proprietaries Card Service" of "The A.J.P.")



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0.02 mg.	ESTIGYN (B.D.H.), PRIMOGYN C. (Schering), LYNORAL (Organon), ETHIN-OESTRYL (Roussel), etc.
0.05 mg.	ESTIGYN (B.D.H.), ETICYCLIN (Ciba), LYNORAL (Organon), ETHIDOL (Brit. Schering), ESTINYL (Schering), PRIMOGYN C (Schering), HAMILTON, OXOID, ETHIN-OESTRYL (Roussel), etc.
0.1 mg.	ETHIDOL (Brit. Schering), ETHIN-OESTRYL (Roussel), etc.
0.2 mg.	PRIMOGYN M (Schering), etc.
1 mg.	ESTIGYN (B.D.H.), LYNORAL (Organon), ETHIDOL (Brit. Schering), ETHIN-OESTRYL (Roussel), etc.
Ethinylloestradiol 0.01 mg.	{ ETHIDOL SEDATIVE COMPOUND (Brit. Schering), etc.
Phenobarbitone $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	

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" 200, 1000 i.u.

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J. Haver.
Chairman.



Pharmacology for Pharmacy

By F. H. Shaw, M.Sc., Ph.D.(Lond.), Professor of Pharmacology, University of Melbourne.

Fifth Article

PHYSIOLOGICAL PHARMACOLOGY III

Adrenaline (continued).—When one considers the importance of atropine, the antagonist of acetylcholine, it is natural to enquire whether there is a drug with a similar relationship to adrenaline (or noradrenaline). The ergot alkaloids have long been known to possess this power, but their clinical usefulness has not depended upon it. It is only recently that some drugs, synthetic and natural, have been investigated and have been shown to be of value because they antagonise the action of the sympathomimetic amines. Such drugs are piperoxan (933 F), dibenzylchloroethylamine (Dibenamine), tolazoline, Regitine, etc.

It would appear that, although the natural and synthetic adrenergic blocking compounds exert a definite block, they do not act as competitive antagonists with adrenaline for a common receptor, since they do not seem to have a common structure which is sterically similar to that of the phenylethyl amine structure of adrenaline.

The term "adrenergic blocking agent" designates compounds which selectively inhibit the response of effector cells to sympathetic nerve impulses and to injected adrenaline. The action is specific, i.e., acetylcholine or histamine response is not affected. The site of action is the peripheral cell. By this we mean that the adrenaline, which is liberated at sympathetic endings, is unable to exert its usual effect.

Dibenamine and Dibenzylamine.—These two substances produce a blockade which is highly specific, of very long duration and very effective against extremely strong adrenergic stimuli.

Dibenamine and Dibenzylamine prevent the excitatory responses of smooth muscle to adrenaline (and noradrenaline), e.g., constriction of blood vessels, but not the inhibitory responses of smooth muscle, e.g., inhibition of the intestine or dilatation arterioles. The result is that a dose of adrenaline which before dibenamine would produce a rise in blood pressure by constriction of blood vessels in the abdomen will, after this drug, produce a hypotension, because abdominal vasoconstriction is prevented, but not the dilatation of the arterioles in the skeletal muscles. These two drugs do not prevent the action of adrenaline on the central nervous system, mentioned in the previous article (anxiety, etc.). But they may themselves stimulate the brain and produce nausea and vomiting and in man bring about a characteristic loss of the sense of the passage of time. Larger doses of dibenamine affect profoundly the mental outlook, with the production of excitement and psychological disturbances.

Ergot Alkaloids.—One used to think of these drugs only in connection with obstetrics. While their use in this sphere is still important, their employment has been extended into other therapeutic fields.

Most of the ergot alkaloids, with the exception of ergotamine, reverse the action of adrenaline on the blood pressure in the same manner as dibenamine. Prolonged administration of any of the natural alkaloids of ergot (except ergonovine) will produce a constriction of the small blood vessels in the extremities (fingers, toes, nose) with the result that the tissues do

not receive an adequate supply of blood, the cells die and gangrene sets in.

The ergot alkaloids are obtained from fungus-infested rye. During the Middle Ages (and later) when rye was the common cereal in Europe, outbreaks of St. Antony's fire would occur in warm, moist seasons. As early as 600 B.C. an Assyrian tablet alluded to "a noxious pustule in the ear of a grain." The common symptom was the gangrene mentioned in the previous paragraph. There was a drying and blackening of the tissues and mummified limbs broke off without the loss of blood. In such an epidemic there might also be a convulsive form of ergotism associated with symptoms referable to the central nervous system. These latter effects are inexplicable by our present knowledge, and it has been suggested that there was a concomitant vitamin deficiency.

Tolazoline (Prisoline) and Phentolamine (Regitine).

—These compounds are very labile blockers, their effects are transient and their pharmacology is very "mixed." In addition to antagonising adrenaline they produce cardiac stimulation and coronary dilatation, increase the mobility of the gastrointestinal tract and finally have a "histamine-like" effect which manifests itself in secretion of gastric juice and peripheral vascular dilatation. The side effects of these drugs are marked. They arise from cardiac stimulation, sometimes with agonal pain, and from gastrointestinal overaction, with such symptoms of pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea and exacerbation of peptic ulcer discomfort.

Therapeutics.—Among the most obvious clinical indications for adrenergic blockade are peripheral vascular syndromes involving a component of sympathetically mediated vascular spasm. All the drugs mentioned above produce some vasodilatation and increase the blood flow to the extremities, as for example in Raynaud's disease, which is characterised by vasospasm associated with sensations of coldness, aching and pallor, and which are aggravated by exposure to cold. Good results have been obtained in phlebitis and causalgia and in the treatment of chronic ulcers, and we may also include frostbite. One cannot expect vasodilatation if organic vascular changes have occurred, e.g., arteriosclerosis.

Regitine is of use in a rare but interesting disease called Pheochromocytoma. This condition is caused by a tumor in the adrenal medulla stimulating the production of large amounts of adrenaline and noradrenaline and consequently giving rise to a hypertension. The treatment is surgical removal of the tumor, but this gives rise to difficulties, as we shall see. Firstly, the diagnosis is aided by the administration of phentolamine which, if the tumor is present, produces a reduction in the hypertension. Secondly, the condition of the patient is improved by the use of Regitine preoperatively (lessening of hypertension) and finally the drug is given during the operation as the manipulation of the tumor "shoots" large amounts of adrenaline into the blood stream. It is interesting to note that the body accommodates itself to the large amounts of pressor substances produced, and when this production ceases (on

removal of the tumor) the blood pressure may fall alarmingly. This is prevented by the perfusion of noradrenaline. Thus the treatment of this obscure disease presents a lesson in how the principles of modern pharmacology may be applied in therapeutics.

Ergotamine and Dihydroergotamine have been found useful in migraine. However, the cause of this distressing and common complaint is still a mystery, likewise the rationale for using these drugs.

Histamine.—This drug is still an enigma to pharmacologists and physiologists. There is scarcely a tissue which does not contain histamine. It is released from cells in many pathological conditions. Yet its function in the body, if it indeed has one, is unknown.

The outstanding pharmacological actions of histamine are on the vascular system and smooth muscles. Histamine is a powerful dilator of capillaries and arterioles and so produces a profound fall in blood pressure. Its contractile effect on smooth muscle leads to constriction of the bronchioles, particularly in patients with bronchitis or bronchial asthma. Histamine stimulates the secretion of gastric juice. Many plants of the nettle variety, including the Gympie bush of Queensland, contain histamine, and it has been suggested that the sting is partly due to this agent. It is also released by certain snake venoms. Histamine is undoubtedly involved in anaphylaxis and allergy. The basis of these conditions is essentially the same. If one injects a small amount of protein into an animal nothing happens, but if one waits a few days and repeats the injection the animal will go into a state of shock and may even die. This is the phenomenon of anaphylaxis. The animal is said to have been sensitised by the initial injection. The allergic state is probably similar. The subject is sensitive to a foreign protein (antigen) such as pollen or house dust and on coming in contact with the antigen the patient experiences the symptoms of hay fever or asthma.

Histamine is a useful agent for the examination of gastric function. An injection of this amine produces a flow of gastric secretion which may be collected and analysed. It has also been used in the treatment of peripheral vascular diseases much in the same manner as the adrenergic blockers. However, the main therapeutic interest of histamine centres around its antagonists, the antihistaminics. The many theories implicating histamine as the causative agent in a variety of physiological and pathological processes have been discussed. That antagonists to the highly active amine would prove to be valuable research tools and possibly useful drugs was long obvious. Yet an effective agent was not discovered until more than 25 years after the pharmacological properties of the amine were defined. Boyet and Staub, in 1937, were the first to establish that certain phenolic ethers were able to block the effects of histamine.

The methods used in the screening of antihistaminic compounds have now become classical. The animal of choice was the guinea pig. As we have seen this animal is very susceptible to the toxic effects of histamine. The lethal dose of histamine is easily determinable either by injection or by volatilising the histamine in an aerosol and allowing the animal to breathe the toxic atmosphere. The new antihistamine is then injected and the number of times to which the lethal dose of histamine has to be increased to bring about death of the animal is now determined. A good antihistaminic will protect against 2000 lethal doses of histamine.

The clinical reception of the antihistaminics was so enthusiastic that studies were initiated in many different laboratories to discover new histamine antagonists. The structure-activity relationship in this field proved to be such that most of these efforts were crowned with success. As a result, literally scores of antihistaminic drugs were introduced into therapy to the bewilderment of the medical profession. The plethora of antihistaminic drugs still prevails. Perhaps in

no other class of therapeutic agents does the physician enjoy a wider choice of preparation; but in no other group of drugs does a discerning choice offer less reward.

The antihistaminics have little action of their own, apart from abolishing the action of histamine.

Although the signs of anaphylactic shock and histamine poisoning in experimental animals are very similar, antihistaminic drugs are much more effective in protecting from injected histamine than from an antigen. To explain this fact, it is generally assumed that the blocking agent is more efficient against histamine which gains access to an effector cell by way of the circulation than that which is released intracellularly by the reaction between antigen and antibody. This may provide a partial explanation for some of the inconsistencies of antihistaminic therapy. For example, antihistaminic drugs are not very effective in the treatment of asthma whereas they may be very successful in the treatment of hay fever; yet following the injection of histamine the response of the smooth muscle of the respiratory tract is more effectively blocked than that of the vasculature. This paradox can be resolved if it is assumed that in asthma the reaction between antigen and antibody occurs directly in the smooth muscle effector cell whereas in hay fever the histamine must diffuse from its site of release to act on adjacent blood vessels.

The antihistaminics do however affect the central nervous system. This may appear as both stimulation and depression. In therapeutic doses these drugs may occasionally cause restlessness, nervousness and insomnia, but more frequently they exert a sedative action. Antihistaminics do not produce sleep in all persons, less than 30 per cent. are affected, but in a few of these there is marked hypnosis. The sedation is not in itself harmful. Indeed the sleep is a natural one, and for those who are responsive the antihistaminics make ideal sedatives. The sedation is sometimes so intense, however, that the patient is unable to drive a motor car or even look after himself as a pedestrian. It is for this reason mainly that these drugs are kept as "prescription only." For example, an asthmatic who is sedated by these drugs should not drive a car when taking these compounds during the daytime.

Diphenhydramine is capable of producing seizures in epileptics and should be avoided by these sufferers. Most antihistaminics have some local anaesthetic activity. This may be of some benefit in topical application.

Therapeutics.—A variety of antihistamines are used in urticaria, dermatitis, various prurites, hay fever, perennial vasomotor rhinitis and asthma. About only one patient in two receives benefit in the last two conditions. An unexpected property of some antihistaminics is the relief of motion sickness. More recently other derivatives, some with little antihistaminic activity such as meprozone, are powerful antiemetics. They prevent and alleviate the nausea and vomiting of pregnancy or similar symptoms in pathological conditions. Vomiting, although it appears to the layman only to be distressing, is to the physician far more serious and may even be fatal.

Although the antihistaminics only play a minor role in therapeutics their development does represent a triumph for the organic chemist working in conjunction with the pharmacologist.

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Pharmaceuticals and Chemicals in Hungary

(Specially Contributed)

Big changes have marked post-war developments in the pharmaceuticals and chemical industry in Hungary. Previously dominated by German chemical interests, which restricted production to lines approved by the German chemical combines, the industry has in the 10 years since liberation made a courageous effort towards a balanced, all-round development.

This includes producing preparations such as penicillin, Streptomycin, antihistamine, vitamin extracts and other products previously not made in the country. A new factory for manufacturing penicillin has been constructed, and existing installations considerably enlarged.

Since the introduction of a national health insurance scheme covering all employed persons, and their dependents, and all school children and students in higher education, there has been a much bigger internal demand for medicinal products.

In the case of pharmaceuticals, export restrictions prevented the importation of large quantities of drugs. The main item was penicillin, and the first experiments in home production had already been started in 1944 at the Chinoin factory in Budapest, at that time the country's largest pharmaceutical works. By 1951 small quantities were already in production.

An entirely new factory was constructed at Hajdusag, near Debrecen, the largest town in Eastern Hungary. Opened in 1952, it is now in full production. Research into antibiotics is carried out at the Department of Pharmacology at Debrecen Medical University.

The products of the Hajdusag factory are listed as Bismocillin in ampoules, P.M.S. in powder form, Polytetrin in tablets, Supracillin in ampoules and Prompticillin in ampoules.

Production is stated to be sufficient for home use, with a surplus for export. The raw materials, as in the case of most Hungarian pharmaceuticals, are home-produced.

Streptomycin has long been in short supply, but is now being manufactured in Hungary. Made at the Chinoin works, it was put on the home market in 1953.

Another product is Thiomicid, which has been developed for the treatment of tuberculosis. It is claimed to be extremely effective and is sometimes used in combination with streptomycin. Other anti-tuberculous agents made in Hungary are Esonicid and P.A.S.

The Chinoin factory was founded in 1910, and even before the war was one of the most important chemopharmaceutical works in Central Europe. Considerably expanded in the last 10 years its products now cover practically the whole field of pharmaceuticals.

Another old-established works is the Gedeon Richter factory, set up in 1910. Its programme covers hormone and chemotherapy. The United Pharmaceutical and Dietetic Works, founded in 1910, has specialised in sulphamide preparations, and it is also concerned with producing botanical extracts.

Even older is Dr. Egger's factory, started in 1896, which now makes a big range of products in an up-to-date plant. Alkaloida was started in 1927, on the strength of a discovery by a Hungarian chemist, who succeeded in extracting crude morphine from poppy straw. It now covers all domestic needs and does an export trade with 24 countries.

All pharmaceutical research is now pooled by the various factories and research institutes. The amount of research now carried out is claimed to be considerable, and new products are continuously being added to the list of pharmaceuticals being produced in Hungary.

In May, 1953, a new factory for the production of serums and vaccines was opened in Budapest. Its products

include diphtheria and tetanus serums and cholera vaccine. Also last year production of an anti-mumps vaccine was announced.

The Vaccine Research Institute has been working on combined vaccines. It has produced a double vaccine against whooping cough and tetanus.

It has also announced that preparations for the manufacture of staphylococcus anti-toxin for the protection of workers in industries liable to cause skin disease, are almost complete.

The Hungarian press has recently announced that important progress has been made in the treatment of cancer by medicine. A team of doctors under Dr. Istvan Vajda have developed a new drug called merapin. It is based on the di- and tri- mixtures of the polyoxymethylenglykol series. It is emphasised, however, that final conclusions cannot be drawn from these experiments for some time yet.

An interesting new disinfectant may be made in Hungary, if experiments at present being carried out are successful. Named Stergol, it was originally evolved from quaternary ammonium compounds to be used for the disinfection of milk cans and equipment.

It has proved an excellent surgical disinfectant and very effective for burns, eczema and other skin diseases. In view of its lethal effect on influenza virus, work is being carried out to make it available as a gargle.

Tests in hairdressing establishments have shown that it can make a good lather, eliminate dandruff and prevent skin infection.

Pharmaceutical products are now an important Hungarian export item. Catalogues list 45 special pharmaceutical products, eight biological products, five penicillin products, about 90 different types of medicinal herbs, various veterinary products, medicinal waters and medicinal mud.

Essential oils are produced in Hungary, and 17 types are exported. These include coriander oil, marjoram oil, camomile oil, caraway, juniper and others. Cosmetics, which are produced for mainly home consumption, nevertheless figure on the export programme. They include face powder, lipsticks, creams, tooth paste and powder, shampoos, baby powders and creams, bath salts, sun tan oils and shaving soaps and creams.

Hungarian export figures for these items are not published, but pharmaceuticals are mentioned in trade agreements Hungary has with Bulgaria, China, Rumania, Indonesia, Sweden, Switzerland and the Argentine.

For fine chemicals, Hungary's export list is extensive, and ergot is one of their specialities. A range of laboratory chemicals is included, covering standard organic and inorganic reagents suitable for analytical and scientific work.

Sulphate of ammonia is the only fertiliser which Hungary is able to offer for export. Before the war about 75,000 tons of chemical fertiliser was used annually, and the 1953 figure is given as 200,000 tons. What is more, the planned consumption for 1955 is 600,000 tons.

This has been achieved by increasing plant capacity. Under an agreement with Eastern Germany for exchange of scientific and technical knowledge, the East Germans have given valuable assistance to Hungary in modernising her chemical industry.

The fertiliser plant at the Pet Nitrogen Works, for example, is now undergoing complete reconstruction and is due to be finished by the middle of this year. A new nitrogen fertiliser plant has been opened at Kazincbarcika, in Northern Hungary, and another plant was opened at Szolnok in 1952, which also produces nitrogen fertiliser.

Free Medical Treatment Problems of the Seventeenth Century

By Frank A. King.

Whenever schemes have been introduced to provide free medical treatment for a section of the community trouble always seems to develop for the members of the medical profession, even when such plans are promoted by a medical organisation. Some of the difficulties which arise nowadays when such free medical services are introduced under Government sponsorship in various parts of the world had their counterparts in the seventeenth century, when a free medical service for the poor of London was introduced as a result of friction between two rival sections of the medical profession—the Apothecaries and the Physicians.

As is well known, drugs were sold by grocers and pepperers in the middle ages, but the doctor also sold such items to his patients. All three classes combined to form one livery company in London early in the reign of James the First, but the ill-assorted union lasted only 11 years. As the Apothecaries were fast becoming doctors, they formed their own company, and paid the necessary fees to obtain the charter of incorporation from James at the suit of Gideon Delaune, his own apothecary.

During 1670, in the reign of Charles the Second, Apothecaries' Hall was erected in Water Lane, Blackfriars, as the dispensary and hall of the Company of Apothecaries, and Garth, in his "The Dispensary" described the topographical position of the grave stone and brick building in the following lines:—

"Nigh where the Fleet Ditch descends in sable streams,
To wash the sooty Naiads in the Thames,
There stands a structure on a rising hill,
Where tyros take their freedom out to kill."

(A member of a livery company obtained the freedom of the City of London.)

The Apothecaries, refusing to be merely "the doctors' tools," gradually began to encroach more and more on the doctors' preserves and to prescribe and even cure the poor. (One suspects that the chief bone of discontent might have been they cured the poor!)

In 1687, during the reign of James the Second, open war broke out between the two professions, and the flames of fire were fanned by such poets as Alexander Pope and John Dryden, who both fought on the side of the doctors against the humbler men, whom the majority of men considered as merely greedy mechanics, upstarts and empirics.

First Dryden released his shaft—

"The apothecary tribe is wholly blind;
From files a random recipe they take,
And many deaths from one prescription make,
Garth, generous as his muse, prescribes and gives;
The shopman sells, and by destruction lives."

Soon Pope followed with a smaller but even keener arrow:

"So modern 'pothecaries, taught the art
By doctors' bills to play the doctor's part,
Bold in the practice of mistaken rules,
Prescribe, apply and call their masters, fools."

How did this war between the members of the College of Physicians and the freemen of the Company of Apothecaries arise and commence? Simply through professional jealousy and an attempt to experiment by providing free treatment for the poor of London in order to gain experience.

The younger physicians, impatient at seeing the increasing popularity and influence of the apothecaries, were supported by the older members of their pro-

fession, who were indignant at seeing a class of men they had so long despised gradually creeping into their quarters, and seeing them craftily laying hold of a portion of what they considered was their rightful monopoly. Between them, both sections devised a scheme which they hoped would reinstate them in public favour.

No doubt many physicians who supported the venture did so from purely charitable motives, but it cannot be questioned that as a body the Physicians were only actuated in their humanitarian exertions by a desire to lower the apothecaries and raise themselves in the eyes of the members of the general public.

So, in 1687, at a College meeting, the Physicians voted that—

"All members of the college, whether fellows, candidates or licentiates, should give their advice gratis to all their sick neighbouring poor, when desired, within the city of London, or seven miles round."

No doubt the physicians were visited by additional numbers of potential patients, as has always happened whenever there has been some opportunity for any section of the community to obtain medical treatment without personal payment. The poor folk carried their prescriptions to the apothecaries, only to learn that the trade charges for dispensing the scripts were beyond their means.

The physicians asserted that the demands of the drug-vendors were extortionate, and were not reduced to meet the finances of the applicants, to the end that the undertakings of benevolence might prove abortive. Of course, this was absurd.

The apothecaries knew their own interests better than to oppose a system which at least rendered drug-consuming fashionable with the lower orders. Perhaps they regarded the poor as their peculiar property as a field of practice, and felt insulted at having the same people for whom they had pompously prescribed, and put up boluses at twopenny apiece, now entering their emporiums with papers dictating the contents of the twopenny bolus.

But the charge brought against them was groundless, and a numerous body of the apothecaries generously decided to announce their intention to sell medicine "to the poor within their respective parishes at such rates as the committee of physicians should think reasonable."

Naturally this decision and procedure did not suit the physicians, so a committee made a proposal that the College should furnish the medicines for the poor, and perfect alone that charity which the apothecaries refused to concur in. After several ineffective experiments had been tried, and a great deal of time wasted in endeavouring to bring the apothecaries to terms of reason, in relation to the poor, an agreement was made whereby the fifty or so members of the College undertook to pay ten pounds each towards the preparation and delivery of medicines at their commercial value.

This is the version of the affair as given by the College. The plan was carried out, and some nine years after the vote of 1687 a dispensary was eventually established at the College of Physicians in Warwick Lane, where medicines were sold to the poor at cost prices. It has been said that this measure of the College was impolitic and unjustifiable. It was unjust to that important division of the trade who were prepared to sell the medicines at the rates to be paid to the College authorities, for it took out of their pockets the small

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amount of profits which they, as retailers, could have obtained on those terms.

It was also an eminently unwise course. The College sank to the level of the Apothecaries' Company; the dispensary became merely a shop for the sale of medicines. Although the Physicians said that no profits were made on such sales, the poor folk and other censorious people would not believe them. The Apothecaries and their supporters countered with the claim that the Physicians were determined to ruin them by cut-pricing and selling below cost.

Once again the professional war brought differences of opinion within the membership of the College. Many of the first Physicians, with the conservatism of success, did not care to offend the apothecaries, who were continually calling them in and paying them fees. Therefore they joined in the cry against the dispensary, so the College was split into two parties—Dispensarians and Anti-Dispensarians.

The Apothecaries combined, and agreed not to recommend the Dispensarians. The Anti-Dispensarians repaid this ill-service by refusing to meet Dispensarians in consultation. The President of the College, Sir Thomas Millington, with Hans Sloane, John Woodward, Sir Edmund King and Sir Samuel Garth were amongst the latter.

For a time Garth's poem "The Dispensary" covered the Apothecaries and the Anti-Dispensarians with ridicule, and it passed quickly through numerous editions. Of all the propaganda put out by both sides in the way of books, pamphlets and broadsheets, it is by far the most meritorious. It is the only effort which can now be read without causing any feeling of disgust and annoyance. Perhaps there is no point of view from which the medical profession appears in a more humiliating light than that which the literature of this memorable dispute presents to the student of medical and social history.

Charges of ignorance, dishonesty and extortion were made on both sides. The Dispensarians did not hesitate to accuse the Anti-Dispensarians with corruptly playing into the hands of the apothecaries—by prescribing enormous and unnecessary quantities of medicine, so that the druggists might make heavy bills, and, as a consequence, recommend in all directions such complacent superiors to be called in.

Unfair and violent as Garth's poem may be, it does not offend against decency, although, as a work of art, it cannot be ranked very high. It has many good lines and some felicitous satire. The following extract from his elaborate production not only describes the shop of the apothecary, but shows how Garth cruelly caricatured the apothecaries of his time:

"Long has he been of that amphibious fry,
Bold to prescribe, and busy to apply;
His shop the gazing vulgar's eyes employs,
With foreign trinkets and domestic toys.
Here mummies lay, most reverently stale,
And there the tortoise hung her coat of mail;
Not far from some huge shark's devouring head
The flying-fish their fishy pinions spread.
Aloft in rows large poppy-heads were strung,
And near, a scaly alligator hung,
In this place drugs in musty heaps decay'd,
In that dried bladders and false teeth were laid."

The reference to artificial dentures makes the modern reader wonder whether dental and optical treatment was included with the free medical services of the seventeenth century; but let us have a look at another verse by Garth, in which he describes the inner sanctum into which the fee-paying patients were ushered. Class distinction of the seventeenth century!

"An inner room received the num'rous shoals
Of such as pay to be reputed fools;
Globes stand by globes, volumes on volumes lie,
And planetary schemes amuse the eye.
The sage in velvet chair here lolls at ease,
To promise future health for present fees;
Then, as from tripod, solemn sham reveals,
And what the stars know nothing of foretells."

Our manufactures now they merely sell,
And their true value treacherously tell;
Nay, they discover, too, their spite is such,
That health, than crowns more valued, cost not much;
Whilst we must steer our conduct by these rules,
To cheat as tradesmen, or to starve as fools."

Garth lived to see the Apothecaries gradually emancipate themselves from the ignominious regulations which they consented to when their vocation was first separated from the grocery trade. Four years after his death they obtained legal acknowledgment of their right to dispense and sell medicines without the prescription of a physician. Six years later the law again decided in favour of the Apothecaries concerning the physicians' right of examining and condemning their drugs. In 1721 an apothecary named Rose was prosecuted by the College of Physicians for prescribing as well as compounding medicines, and he carried the matter into the House of Lords, and obtained a favourable decision. In 1727 another apothecary, Goodwin, obtained in a court of law a considerable sum for an illegal seizure of his wares by Doctors Bale, Arbuthnot and Levit, so the Physicians may be said to have discontinued to exercise their privileges of inspection from this time onwards, but the free medical treatment of the poor of London had been abandoned long before this incident.

ITEMS FROM OVERSEAS PUBLICATIONS

Approximately 24 per cent. of all new-born infants develop a dermatosis during the first week of life. A recent survey covering 431 new-born infants revealed that, divided into two groups, the untreated divisions showed a 27.5 per cent. incidence of skin rashes. The other half treated with cod liver oil ointment showed only 8.8 per cent. skin pathology. Cod liver oil apparently is a very friendly substance to tender skin.

—Pharmacy International, June, 1954.

Per capita expenditures for drugs in the U.S. in 1952 was \$10. Compare this figure with \$55 for alcoholic beverages, \$32 for tobacco. The latter two elicit no complaints, but the cost of drugs provokes a loud wail of anguish.

—Pharmacy International, June, 1954.

Vitamin sales in the U.S. in 1952 amounted to \$216,000,000. This accounted for 12 per cent. of all drug sales in that year. 45 per cent. of the vitamin sales were on prescription; 55 per cent. were "over the counter."

—Pharmacy International, June, 1954.

Lederle (Japan) Ltd. has made arrangements to manufacture **Achromycin** in Tokyo. Other Lederle subsidiaries are expecting to do the same in England, Belgium, Germany and India, while **Achromycin** will be manufactured in Italy by a licensee. These subsidiaries are already reprocessing and packaging **Aureomycin**. Lederle's company in Belgium and their licensee in France, Rhone-Poulenc, are making **Aureomycin** "from the ground up."

—Pharmacy International, June, 1954.

"Knowledge of the form and usage of adrenoform, almebarb, bioepiderm, codempiral, dalzinate, erythrocin, edrisal, ethaverine, furadantin, gevrine, hexaverine, ilotycin, karidium—to cover only a random selection of relatively new names from the first ten letters of the alphabet—which may be called for at any minute in a modern prescription department today, presupposes a background in pharmacy, chemistry, pharmacology, and pharmacy administration, which would have taxed the ingenuity of Procter, Parish, Maisch, Remington, and their contemporaries, to the utmost."

—Dr. Fischelis in "The Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association."

Medical Research in Malaya

Antibiotics of New Strains being Produced

By Warner Vanter

Doctors who have made it their life's work to seek ways of bettering the health of people in tropical countries are collaborating as an international team at the Federation of Malaya's Institute for Medical Research at Kuala Lumpur.

Their researches are of importance to people elsewhere, for many of them are concerned with the production of antibiotics of new strains for the inhibiting of disease germs.

For 54 years the Institute has probed the many health problems of Malaya's multi-racial people, its work being interrupted only during the Japanese occupation in World War II. To the original foundation a modern building was added in 1928. In 1953 the then High Commissioner, General Sir Gerald Templer, opened a companion block of laboratories which houses the newly-formed Division of Virus Research and Medical Zoology and a group of experts from the United States Army Medical Service Graduate School, Washington. Additionally, the Fifth U.S. Army Research Unit occupies adjoining laboratories to "study projects of mutual interest." The unit, organised through the Office of the Surgeon-General, U.S. Army, is engaged in research on Japanese encephalitis, leptospirosis and fevers of unknown origin.

Fighting Tuberculosis

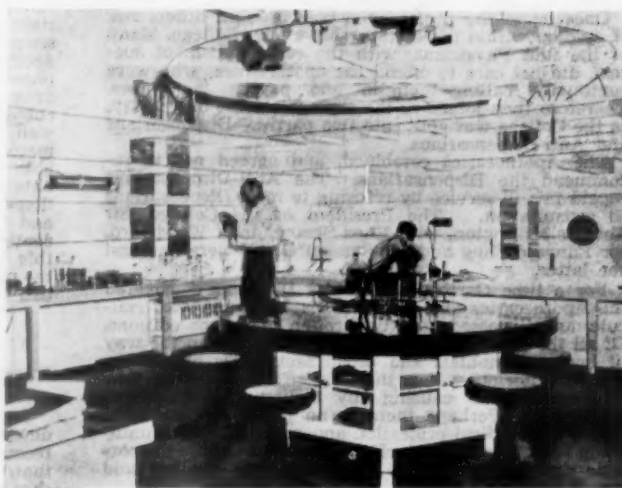
The Vaccine and Antibiotic Laboratory of the Institute sends antibiotic-producing streptomycetes, isolated

from Malayan soil and other sources, to the antibiotic station of Britain's Medical Research Council at Clevedon, Bristol, England.

The official report of the Division of Bacteriology states that 16 new strains were isolated and sent to Clevedon last year, and six antibiotics from this source are under investigation . . . "one inhibiting the Tubercle bacillus to a marked degree . . . the growing problem of bacterial resistance to antibiotics emphasises the need for continuing research in this important field."

For new antibiotics which affect viruses and those which will kill "those cleverer Tubercle and other germs which develop resistance to the antibiotics in common use . . . this is where the Federation Institute of Medical Research comes in," the report continues. "We have found that in the soil of Malaya there are many different streptomycetes, and that some of them produce antibiotics of the streptomycin type or of aureomycin, chloromycetin and terramycin types, while showing certain differences. Some of our Malayan streptomycetes produce more than one kind of antibiotic at a time and affect a wide range of disease-producing germs."

The Institute's Division of Virus Research and Medical Zoology is trying to assess the risk of the introduction of yellow fever into Malaya. Yellow fever does not occur, but a survey is being carried out to determine how it would spread should it be introduced. Particular attention is being paid to the



A modern vaccine laboratory at the Federation of Malaya's Institute for Medical Research at Kuala Lumpur. The circular table under the special light deflector is used for bottling vaccine in a germ-free atmosphere created by ultra-violet rays.



New block of laboratories at the Federation of Malaya's Institute for Medical Research at Kuala Lumpur houses the newly formed Division of Virus Research and Medical Zoology.

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diseases of wild animals and to the study of dengue, a virus very similar to yellow fever. Both diseases are carried by mosquitoes, and those which transmit yellow fever elsewhere in the world are found in Malaya.

Wild animals are examined for parasites and blood samples taken. Experiments have shown that the endearing little forest animal, the slow loris, which has paws like human hands, a panda-like face and the furry coat of a child's toy teddy bear, is capable of being infected with yellow fever virus, and could presumably infect mosquitoes.

Experiments with Mice

In such a research Institute there is urgent need for a constant supply of healthy animals suitable for blood taking and virus infection experiments. To cope with this need the Institute's animal houses have been planned on the most up-to-date scale. Unlike bacteria, which can be grown in chemical solutions, viruses can only be grown in living tissues. Thus, for example, the blood of an infected animal or man is injected into a mouse, the virus multiplies, and the tissues (often of the brain) of that mouse can then be inoculated into another, so that the virus is kept alive through generation after generation of mice. The blood of a human or animal who has had the particular disease will, however, prevent the virus growing if it is injected at the same time, but to be sure of this a number of mice must be used at once.

About 5000 mice are used every month, and a large colony of breeding females must be maintained to keep up the supply. The mouse section contains 2500 breeding boxes, each containing a male and two females.

There are other Divisions of the Institute which, in the course of over half a century of research, have been responsible for the virtual elimination of the fear of such diseases as beri-beri, typhus and even malaria.

Now, working with extended facilities, and with United States medical units working in close association, the Institute declares that there is "confident hope that the facilities which the new buildings have to offer will bring further impetus to collaborative research at an international level."—(U.K. Information Office.)

NEEDLES FOR SURGEONS AND HOUSEWIVES

World-wide Demand on one of Britain's Centuries-Old Industries

By Leonard G. Rule, English Technical Journalist

Any development in hypodermic needles which will enable doctors, anaesthetists, dentists and others to administer injections more easily and with less pain is a benefit to mankind. It is claimed for a new needle made in Britain that it does just that. Called the "Analgie," this needle derives its advantages from a new design of point. Whereas standard hypodermic needles are shaped somewhat like a pen-nib, the Analgie has a broad tip, the point of which is formed by the angle at which its edges meet. The edges themselves are also sharpened so that when the needle is inserted it makes an incision wide enough, in the words of its makers, "to ensure easy, painless penetration, but not sufficiently wide to cause unnecessary trauma."

A test performed with the new needle is dramatic enough to prove the claims of its makers. This test consists of penetrating a piece of leather with the new point. It is said that standard needles will either bend or break under this test, but that the new needle will not only penetrate, but also remain fit for continued use by a practitioner afterwards. It is further claimed that the Analgie needle is, to some extent, self-sharpening, and that it has been used upwards of 400 times without deterioration of the cutting edge. There are also certain medical advantages claimed for the fact that the new needle is made with a short, or ultra-short, point.

Skill of the Craftsman Still Needed

This development is of particular interest because

Britain's needle manufacturers have a very considerable export trade in surgical needles, selling hypodermic and suture needles to practically every country in the world, apart from Soviet Russia and the satellite countries. They do a great trade with the Americas, particularly with the United States.

Almost all hypodermic needles made nowadays are of stainless steel, but some are being made of nickel and platinum-iridium. The hypodermic needle begins life as a billet of steel perhaps eight inches (203 millimetres) long and half an inch (12.7 millimetres) thick. It is bored so that it becomes a thick tube, and then it is rolled out to reduce it to the point when it can be drawn in much the same way as wire is drawn. Eventually it becomes a tube fine enough to go into a human vein, or maybe even thinner still.

The manufacture of surgical suture needles, most of which are of carbon steel, has changed little in recent years. Whether they are straight, curved, or semi-circular, they still depend to a very great extent on the skilled eye and hand of the craftsman who makes them. The manufacturing processes are similar to those employed for making ordinary sewing needles until the blank has been pointed and the eye punched through. From then on the craftsman takes charge.

While the steel is still malleable, he shapes it to its final form with a small hammer. Then the steel is hardened, and afterwards polished by an ancient process which has not yet been bettered. Most of the ordinary sewing needles are straightened mechanically. The smallest needles of all are those used for the suturing of nerves, and they may be only one-eighth of an inch (3.175 millimetres) long. They are used in special holders.

The production of ordinary needles for hand-sewing, machine-sewing, for gramophones, for the hardware trades, and for hosiery machines is largely carried out by automatic machinery, much of it specially designed. The knitwear trade demands needles that don't even look like needles. In place of a point they have either a hook, a neat little "latch" which opens and shuts as the needle picks up and lets go of the threads, or a "beard," which is a tiny hook shaped like a shepherd's crook.

Started By Monks

Britain's needle-making industry has grown up through centuries from its beginnings as a craft practised by monks who lived near Redditch, in Worcestershire. Although the trade spread to other parts of Britain, including London, it focused again in Redditch when machinery came to be used for the work. Now there are more than 20 factories in Redditch and district, and London has but one, which specialises in hypodermic needles. Altogether they produce nearly 1,000,000,000 needles each year, and among the makers is one firm which claims to be the largest makers of "best" needles in the world.

Production of needles in the United Kingdom amounts to more than one-tenth of the entire world output, but the proportion of high-grade needles made in and near Redditch is far higher than that. Of Britain's total output nearly two-thirds are exported, the largest markets being the United States and the countries of the British Commonwealth.

Despite the great numbers of special-purpose needles which are turned out every week from Redditch factories, it is still hand-sewing needles which are produced in the largest quantity, and their form has remained virtually unchanged for centuries. Although the methods of manufacture have been changed by the introduction of machinery, the strict, individual examination to which all needles are subjected before sale, as well as one or two processes through which the better kinds of needle must pass, remain the responsibility of the craftsmen who have inherited their skill through generations. Those men say that whenever better methods of manufacture are invented they will use them, but their first demand is that the quality of the product shall remain as high as it has always done. — U.K. Information Office (9456).



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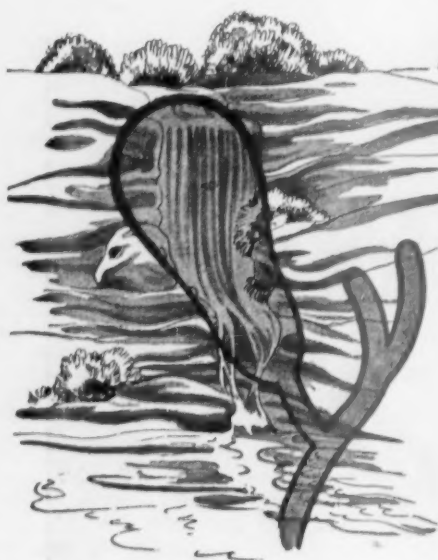
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The Women's Section

Correspondent: Miss A. K. Anderson

The Victorian Association extends a cordial welcome to any Interstate Association member who will be visiting Melbourne for the A.N.Z.A.S. Conference in August.

THE WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA

Our Association did not hold a general meeting in July, but the new Committee met on June 30, when plans for the coming year were discussed, and a syllabus of guest speakers arranged. The date of our August meeting has been changed to Monday, August 8, and will take the form of a buffet dinner, to be held at the Business and Professional Women's Club, when the guest speaker will be Miss Winifred Atwell. As Miss Atwell does not care to accept engagements for dinner between afternoon and evening performances at the theatre, but has graciously consented to do so on this occasion so that she can meet as many fellow women pharmacists as possible, we hope for a good attendance of members at the dinner.

The guest speaker for our meeting on September 1 will be Dr. Jean Littlephon, and her subject, "Deafness in Children."

Miss MacGillivray has arranged a theatre party for Tuesday, August 9, at the Princess Theatre, where Peter Gray and Marsha Hunt will present "The Little Hut." Tickets are 17/6, and may be obtained from Miss R. MacGillivray.

THE WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The July meeting took place on a gusty winter night at "Science House." There was no guest speaker, and the time was spent discussing the business which had accumulated over the last two months.

Mrs. Campbell, the Social Secretary, gave a report on the dinner which was held in June. She said forty-seven people attended, and it was both a social and financial success.

Miss Mavis Sweeney, our President, announced that she would be representing the Association at the S.U.P.A. Ball and the Pharmacy Ball, and that she had also been privileged to be invited to attend the unveiling of the Honour Roll, 1939-45 war in the Pharmaceutical Society Rooms.

On June 23, Miss Bessie Wunsch represented the Association at a meeting called by the National Council of Women subsequent to the visit of Miss Mary Field. The following report was prepared by Miss Wunsch for the Association:

Report of Meeting of National Council of Women

A well-attended meeting called by the National Council of Women was held at the Lecture Room at the Mitchell Library on June 23, presided over by Mrs. Metcalfe.

It was a follow up of the visit of Miss Mary Field, O.B.E., Convenor of the Standing Committee for Cinema of the International Council of Women.

The aim of the meeting was to consider the establishment as in other States of a body to stimulate and maintain public interest in the provision of suitable films for children, to arrange for the screening of such films and to assess television programmes and their impact on children when they become shown here.

Professor Stout, Chairman of the N.S.W. Film Council, addressing the meeting, said the present programme

for matinees is for a G. Adult film and a Western, assuming adult experience and taste, but not seen with adult intelligence. Many were not unsuitable, but they did not meet the natural tastes and needs of the child, much of it going over the child's head, so the child is encouraged to have its eyes and ears titivated while the mind remains dormant. While given good entertainment within their scope they are alert and new windows open on the world for them. They need character and action with ways of living—not goody, goody. If it is a good children's story then the moral will look after itself.

At the end of 1943 Rank started to try out children's entertainment films at the suggestion of the National Advisory Council, and made the films because they were popular. This wound up in June, 1950, and reopened in October, 1951, as the Children's Film Fund, financed by the whole film industry. They took infra-ray photographs of children's audiences and synchronised with film and sound noises, thus gathering interesting data. They also found the attraction was not the suspense, but meeting week by week familiar good characters; violence was found not to be necessary. Plenty of action could take its place with healthy suspense and general melee. "Bush Christmas" was used by the C.E.F.

The hardest problem is the supply of films, and the body formed needs not to be a pressure group, but a co-operative group which will assure the film industry that when films are put on there will be an assured flow of children. They suggest a three-year rotation of films suitable for 7-11 year olds.

A provisional committee was formed with Mr. Linz, Head of the Visual Education (Dept. of Education) as chairman.

The writer felt much sympathy with the movement, but doubts if it comes within the scope of the Association's activities, which are primarily pharmaceutical. Many bodies represented at the meeting covered a wide and large field of children, and some parts of the film industry.

The meeting thanked Miss Wunsch for submitting the foregoing report, and after discussion, all members present agreed with the views put forward by the writer.

The next matter on the agenda for discussion was a design for a Federal Badge, to be worn by registered pharmaceutical chemists while on duty. A few members submitted designs, and some of these were selected to be sent to the Federal body. The design of the badge stimulated vigorous discussion, and it was pointed out that a badge of this kind would only be effective if a large number of people would co-operate and wear it while on duty. To ensure this it was felt that the badge would have to be attractive in design, plain and distinctive in meaning, and the cost not too high.

Negotiations are afoot for a theatre party in August. All interested are asked to keep this in mind.

Supper was served during the final stages of the meeting, which concluded at 9.30 p.m.

THE WEST AUSTRALIAN WOMEN PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION

On June 9, in the Pharmacy Lecture Room of the Perth Technical College, Dr. Ida Mann entertained the Association with a talk on her travels in New Guinea, which she illustrated with excellent coloured slides. There was a big attendance of members, and among the guests were Mr. Davis, the Principal of the Perth

Technical College, Mr. and Mrs. Avenell and Dr. and Mrs. Watson.

The afternoon tea party given by the President, Miss E. Gray, at the Adelphi, on May 21, was an outstanding success. Over 30 members enjoyed Miss Gray's hospitality, and we were able to welcome this year's new apprentices into the Association.

Our last meeting was held on June 28, at 8 p.m., at Rumbles Ltd. At this meeting Sister Willcocks, of Nestles Ltd., delivered a most interesting and instructive lecture on Infant Welfare. Nestles Ltd. obtained for us a talkie film on "Baby's First Twelve Months," which added to the evening's entertainment.

Our grateful thanks are extended to Sister Willcocks, and to the manager of Nestles Ltd. for providing us with such an entertaining evening. Our members and the male apprentices, who were welcome guests at the meeting, appreciated the chocolates provided by the manager of Nestles.

Kodak (A'sia) Pty. Ltd. was very kind to send a member of its staff along with a projector to show us the film. Rumbles Ltd., as well as accommodating our members for the evening, had also arranged an excellent supper.

THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACISTS OF TASMANIA

A general meeting was held on June 28, at 8 p.m., at 35 Burnett street, North Hobart.

Members present: Miss Williams (President), Misses Knight, Atkins, Killalea, Ferguson, Cramp, Wallace, Briggs, Wilks and Tribolet and Mesdames Hawkes, Heath, Cleland, Flynn, Augustoskas and Dawson.

Arrangements were made for preparation of supper at the next Society meeting.

We were delighted to have as our guest speaker Dr. Muriel Rutledge, who gave a very thoughtful talk on "Marriage and a Career," and discussed the various aspects of the two responsibilities. A general discussion then ensued on this subject.

Miss Ferguson then showed several coloured slides taken on her recent holiday in Brisbane. These were greatly enjoyed by all. After a delicious supper served by Miss Williams, the meeting closed at 10.15 p.m., after a very entertaining evening.

THE WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

A general meeting of the Association was held in the Lady Symon lounge at the Adelaide University on July 5. The President, Mrs. K. V. Read, welcomed members and friends who were present.

Our guest speaker on this occasion was Mr. Gordon Davidson, who is the organising secretary of the Presbyterian Church in South Australia. Mr. Davidson told us of some of his impressions of the World Council of Churches Conference, which he attended in Chicago, U.S.A., last year. The conference, he said, had an international flavour, as there were statesmen, authors, business men, theologians and a great concourse of clergy from all over the world. The delegates present represented a wide diversity of interests and types of people. We were very interested to hear of the many different ideas put forward. Mrs. Moloney thanked Mr. Davidson on behalf of those present for a very interesting talk, and supper was then served.

On June 24, the Vice-President, Mrs. K. Morrison, and Committee member Miss Z. Walsh, represented the Association at a reception held in honour of Lady Slim by the Australian National Council of Women.

Lady Slim is Patron of the Council, and was welcomed by the president of the A.N.C.W., Miss Ruth Gibson. In reply, Lady Slim said: "Our country is growing very rapidly, and it is vital that women, who can do so much to set the standards in the things that build the greatness of a nation, should have the means

of making their influence felt. In the National Council of Women we can do this, and in that lies its great importance."

At her own request, Lady Slim talked with all the 250 women present.

On the morning of July 1, our Vice-President, Mrs. K. Morrow, attended a meeting of the N.S.W. delegates to discuss plans for the N.C.W. fete to be held in Adelaide next year. It is hoped that this Association will be able to take an active part in this fete, the proceeds of which will aid N.S.W. Building Fund. Plans are already under way for our members to have a stall which will include a "Headache Bar."

THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS OF QUEENSLAND

Miss Everett opened the General Meeting held in the Lyceum Club rooms on May 19.

Best wishes were extended to Misses Hildegard Reuther and Shirley Trotter, who recently left for England. We trust that they will have a pleasant sojourn in the Old Country.

Our theatre party to the Borovansky ballet on June 2 was a most successful expedition, and the 42 people who attended were delighted with the performances of "Giselle" and "Aurora's Wedding."

To Miss E. Chalmers, we extend our deep sympathy upon the sad loss of her mother recently.

Our general business included the proposal by Miss Chalmers that the fund for Miss Enid Underwood's memorial be declared open.

Miss Everett then declared the meeting closed, supper was served and the evening concluded with a "bring-and-buy" stall.

Our president opened the Committee meeting held in the Lyceum Club rooms on June 16, by proposing the observance of a minute's silence as a tribute to the late Mrs. Chalmers. Miss Chalmers requested that any money intended for the purchase of flowers be donated to the St. Andrew's War Memorial Hospital Fund, as this would have been her mother's wish.

After the reading of the minutes, the treasurer's report and correspondence, general business was discussed. The latter included the proposal by Mrs. Grant Taylor that the money subscribed to the Enid Underwood Memorial be used to purchase either a clock or museum cabinet for the Society rooms. Donations from members of Associations in other states, who may have been associated with Miss Underwood at some time, would be gratefully accepted.

A lot of consideration is now being given to our annual Christmas party, which this year is intended to take the form of a cocktail party, to be held on December 1.

The meeting closed at 9.50 p.m., after which supper was served. P. Wilson, Hon Sec.

OPHTHALMIC SOLUTION PRESERVATIVES

A study of sterile, preserved ophthalmic solutions for hospital and retail pharmacies is reported by J. T. Murphy H. F. Allen and A. B. Mangiaracine in A.M.A. Arch. Ophthalmol., 53, 63 (Jan., 1955). The authors conclude that neither chlorobutanol (0.5 per cent.), phenylethyl alcohol (0.5 per cent.), phenylmercuric nitrate (1:25,000), nor benzalkonium chloride (1:5,000) meet all the criteria for effecting sterility in ophthalmic solutions. They prefer chlorobutanol 0.5 per cent. among the chemical agents, but recommend aseptic procedures with sterilisation by heat or filtration. It is noted that unbuffered solutions of the principal ophthalmic alkaloids withstand autoclaving under proper conditions.—"Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association," March, 1955.



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Prophenpyridamine para-amino-salicylate
(p-amino salicylate of 1-phenyl-1-pyridyl-(2')-3-dimethyl-aminopropane)

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Free Medicine

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In urticaria and angioneurotic oedema, exfoliative dermatitis, eczema, hay fever, bronchial asthma, serum shock, blood transfusion shock and x-ray sickness.

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EQUIPMENT AND FITTINGS valued approx. £3750, include 2 Cash Registers, Grand Rapid Cabinets, Showcases and Fluorescent Lighting, etc.

VERY MODERN SHOP FRONT and excellent natural lighting are features, also indirect lighting.

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Readers' Views

To the Editor.

These columns are open for the free discussion of any matter of general interest to Pharmacists. Letters under a nom de plume may be published; but each correspondent must furnish his name and address as an evidence of good faith. It must be distinctly understood that the opinions expressed by our correspondents are not necessarily endorsed editorially.

UNIFORM SCHEDULES

Sir,—I read with interest the reference on page 601 of the A.J.P. of June 30 to the proposals for the bringing about of uniform Poisons Schedules throughout the Commonwealth. At first sight this would appear to be a most laudable objective, and if the proposals put forward by the Commonwealth Department of Health extended only to uniformity in labelling and packaging, all sections of the Drug Trade would be thankful. The proposals of this Department, however, go far beyond this matter. For instance, they embody some eight or more schedules, and envisage the licensing of all persons or firms whose business or desire it will be to handle the items listed in the various schedules. Experience teaches one that once an application for a licence is necessary a fee is involved. Further, under at least three of the schedules, there is a provision that the items contained in those schedules may only be supplied by a wholesaler or manufacturer on a written order. Anyone with experience in wholesaling and manufacturing will immediately realise the restriction that this places upon the ordinary conduct of their business. I wonder whether retail pharmacists through their organisations are aware of the proposals and the effect of them. If not, they would be wise to examine them closely, if from no other point of view, then at least from the point of view of the country chemist. The licensing requirements involve a licence for each schedule and for each location from which the goods are to be distributed and sold.

In general, it would appear that the proposals of the Commonwealth Department of Health, if by any chance they are successful in obtaining the consent of the various State Governments to them, will make the carrying on of business by manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers in the Drug Trade most onerous, and well-nigh impossible from a practical point of view. It behoves each section of the Drug Trade to examine the proposals very closely before they agree to what on the face of it appears to be a very desirable achievement—namely, uniform Poisons Schedules.—Yours, etc.,

R. E. GOSTELOW.

17-23 Parker street, Sydney, July 18, 1955.

HOW TOBACCO AFFECTS THE HEART

New laboratory tests have shown that cigarettes have a definite immediate effect on the action of the heart in both normal persons and those with heart disease. It was recommended in the February 12 issue of the "J. Am. Med. Assoc." that heart disease patients should quit smoking entirely.

Significant increases in heart rate and blood pressure followed smoking of regular cigarettes by 65 persons tested, including both normal persons and those with coronary disease.

Another series of tests on 400 normal persons resulted in abnormal changes among 10 per cent., rising from 5 per cent. in the 20-30 year age group to 15 per cent. in the 30-40 year group. Dr. Isidore E. Buff, Charleston, W. Va., who made these tests, recommended that disease-free persons whose heart tests show abnormal results following smoking should quit.

Overseas News

GREAT BRITAIN

London, July 8, 1955

New Officers Appointed

Mr. H. Steinman, a pharmacist of retail business in Manchester, was elected President of the Pharmaceutical Society at the Council meeting in June. Mr. Steinman qualified 28 years ago, and has been a member of the Council for eight years. In attaining this new honour Mr. Steinman has taken a "double first," as he is a past Chairman of the Executive of the National Pharmaceutical Union, and has had the additional distinction of being Chairman of the Central N.H.S. (Chemists' Contractors) Committee. Mr. Granville Shaw, of Nottingham, is the new Vice-Chairman, and is also on the retail side. He has been Chairman of the Establishment Committee of the Council, and was Chairman of the Local Executive Committee, when the British Pharmaceutical Conference met at Nottingham three years ago. As in the past nine years, there has been no change in the Treasurer, Mr. W. Spencer Howells, who is now one of the senior members of the Council, retains this position.

The Heroin Story Continued

The fight of the general practitioners against the proposed ban on heroin has entered another round. At the annual representative meeting of the British Medical Association many doctors spoke on behalf of the retention of the drug, but others pointed out that the small sacrifice involved by its prohibition was worth making in the international interest. Dr. R. Hale-White said that he did not know of any substitute for diamorphine. In a letter to the Council from the Ministry of Health, the United States and Canada were mentioned as countries which had long sought the world-wide prohibition of heroin to assist them in their task, and yet in spite of this, drug addiction was increasing, which was exactly what one would expect. "The more you try to clamp down a drug or alcohol the more you encourage its illicit or subversive use." Even if Great Britain were the only country left out of this, it would be for it to take the lead back to sanity. Diamorphine was easy to make. Was it really believed that to make it illegal would stop its manufacture?

Dr. S. Wand, of Birmingham, said that he had hoped that this debate would be on the highest level, but little had been said about the grave international situation reflected in the documents before the representatives. He deprecated on a matter affecting unfortunate people all over the world, emotional appeals with clever references to "pharmaceutical pussies." "Heroinism" was a very different problem from "pussy-footism" in the United States in the 'twenties. The banning of diamorphine was so important to the world today that we as the leading country in the world should make such efforts as we could, even at the cost of some small sacrifice. Our sacrifice might not prove to be the solution, but it was worth making.

Finally, in a meeting of about 300, a resolution was carried, with only three dissentients, protesting against the threatened withdrawal of that "most excellent sedative, heroin," and recommending that it should still be manufactured for use by medical practitioners, but not exported; instructing the Council to seek direct access to the Government to obtain a reversal of the decision; and urging it to be made known that the Association was not consulted before the ban was announced. Later, in Parliament, it was stated that the

Home Secretary would meet a deputation from the B.M.A.

A further letter has appeared in "The Times" newspaper. This points out that heroin would be of great benefit in the treatment of casualties surviving after a nuclear explosion. Most of these would be from burns, and heroin produces less vomiting than morphine, as well as possessing greater pain relieving and narcotising effects than morphine in the early phases of burn treatment.

Pharmaceutical Advertising

One of the other questions discussed at the meeting mentioned above was the advertising methods used by the pharmaceutical industry. Dr. D. Blend, of London, moved that the Council should be asked to take note of the irritation and inconvenience caused to general practitioners by such methods and to confer with representatives of the industry to alleviate it. Most doctors, said Dr. Blend, found postal advertising a nuisance, and most of it found its way into the wastepaper basket, but "registered letters can sometimes get a doctor out of bed in the morning if he has had an early delivery." The doctor had sufficient for his purpose in the advertisements in the medical press, and if he required further information he could ring up the firms concerned. Some doctors received many visits from travellers, representing much waste of time.

Another doctor said that thousands of pounds a year were spent on such advertising, and that money could be put to better use, possibly in the way of research. One postman delivering a great parcel of this type of literature to a doctor in his neighbourhood referred to it as the "tripe delivery." The waste of paper involved was self-evident. The speaker had calculated that the amount of such literature he received during one month came to 9½ lb., the equivalent of 22 toilet rolls!

Another practitioner suggested it would be an advantage to have pharmaceutical advertisements for new preparations issued in a standard form, which could be filed for reference. It was stated that there was a possibility of negotiations with the pharmaceutical industry on such lines. The firms knew the cost, and they must receive some sort of response from doctors or they would cease to spend the money.

Beryllium Poisoning

A case recently heard by the Court of Appeal has emphasised the potential dangers of poisoning by beryllium. The plaintiff was engaged in mixing ingredients for fluorescent tubing and this required her to handle beryllium oxide and zinc beryllium silicate. Some months after leaving her employment she was diagnosed as suffering from chronic beryllium poisoning, and as a result she would be an invalid for the rest of her life. She alleged that the defendants knew, or ought to have known, that beryllium was a substance of high toxicity to human beings. The employers claimed that they could not reasonably have foreseen the effects the substance would have on those who used it. By a majority verdict the Court found in favour of the employers, as it could not be thought that the defendants could be under a duty of care so stringent as to amount practically to a guarantee of safety when they had no knowledge of the dangerous thing and when all their experience was to the contrary. Leave to appeal to the House of Lords has been granted.

The Testing Scheme

It is understood that in future tests will be taken under the National Health Service Testing Scheme for drugs of preparations containing Vitamin A, and also preparations containing penicillin. In newsletters over the past few years references have been made to the examination by Mr. Bagnall, the City of Birmingham analyst, on the deterioration of both types of medication. The analyst for the Warwickshire Executive

Council has stated recently that compound mixture of magnesium trisilicate is not suitable for testing. This opinion was received when the Council had asked about a prescription which showed a deficiency of 9 per cent. of sodium bicarbonate. The analyst replied: "The probability is that at the time of dividing the sample a little of the sodium bicarbonate was still undissolved, this ingredient being slow to go into solution, whence the slight excess found in my sample may well be counterbalanced by a slight deficiency in either or both the other samples. As a further comment on the above I would like to say that mist, mag. trisil. co. is a preparation to be avoided for test purposes, because, not only does the sodium bicarbonate tend to be unevenly distributed in the different parts of the divided sample, but further it is of little avail to determine the magnesium trisilicate and magnesium carbonate because the B.P. limits of tolerance for these substances are so wide that no satisfactory conclusions in respect of dispensing can be adduced from the results."

Advertising Code for Television

Within a few months it is expected that television sponsored by advertisers will be available to British viewers. Already a code has been issued by the Independent Television Authority and approved by the Postmaster-General. The general governing principle is that advertising must be "legal, clean, honest and truthful," and the spirit as well as the letter of the principles must be applied. Statistics, scientific terms, quotations from technical literature and the like must be used with a proper sense of responsibility to the ordinary viewer. The irrelevant use of data and jargon must never be resorted to to make claims appear more scientific than they really are. Statistics of limited validity should not be presented in such a way as to make it appear that they are universally true. As regards medicinal products, the Authority has agreed to accept the "British Code of Standards in relation to the Advertising of Medicines and Treatments," and this is given as an appendix to the code. There is also a complete ban on the advertising of: Specifics for slimming or bust development, so far as they are not dealt with in the British Code of Standards, contraceptives, smoking cures and products for the treatment of alcoholism. The I.T.A. also prohibit, in the advertising of medicines and treatments, any statements, gestures or representations that give the impression of professional advice or recommendation by doctors, dentists, nurses, midwives, etc.

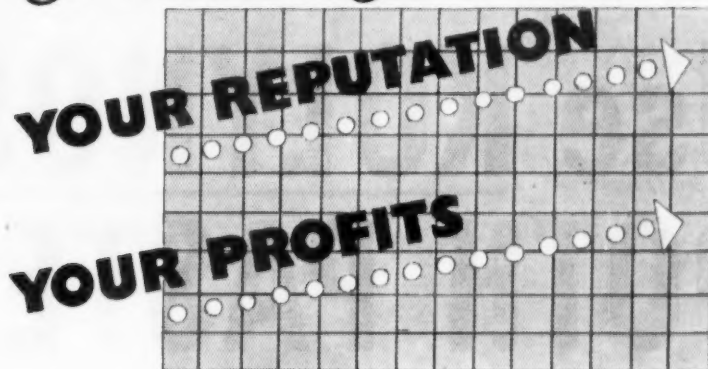
Generally no advertisement may contain any statement intended to promote sales by unfair comparison with or reference to competitive products or services. Documentary evidence of testimonials may be required as a condition of the acceptance of advertisements. The irresponsible use of testimonials must be avoided.

Restraint of Trade

Under the title "Collective Discrimination" the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices Commission have recommended in a majority report that there should be a general prohibition of collective practices which involve discrimination in favour of or against, certain customers or suppliers. The report itself is long and involved, as every attempt appears to have been made to give the detailed arguments put forward by both sides, but, according to the report, they prevent experiment, create unnecessary rigidity and hamper salutary price competition. In addition it is unsatisfactory "for combinations of traders to be able to exercise the powers over individuals which some price maintenance associations have acquired, and for this to be done through private tribunals whose procedure cannot provide the safeguards which public justice requires."

It is admitted, however, that there are cases where restrictive practices may be useful in the interests of both retailers and the public. Resale price maintenance may also be justified, and is of long standing. The

They rise together



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'ESKAMEL' & 'PRAGMATAR'



a unique double action treatment for
acne. Masks the lesions while the active
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Issued in specially lined 1-oz. tubes.

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druff, athlete's foot, and many of the
common skin disorders.

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showing a margin of 50% on cost

Buy in a combined M. & J. £10 parcel and get your extra 5%

MENLEY & JAMES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED (Incorporated in England)
CORNER DENISON & SPRING STREETS, NORTH SYDNEY, N.S.W.,
for SMITH KLINE & FRENCH INTERNATIONAL CO., owner of the trade marks 'Eskamel' and 'Pragmatar'

PREHTSSA

This year, more than 250 million messages
will tell 9 million Australians —

“Use **KOLYNOS** TOOTH PASTE...

—for Round-the-Clock protection”

Take it from us! More and more people are going to see and read our strongly persuasive Kolynos advertising this year. More ads than ever before will send more customers than ever before to you — to buy Kolynos.

By press, we'll be delivering over 77½ MILLION sales messages — big space ads in Australia's leading newspapers!

Over the air, more than sixty radio stations will deliver a total of 177½ MILLION hard-hitting selling messages.

Stock and display each KOLYNOS size — white and green — then stand by for some fast sales increases.

Take advantage of attractive quantity prices — either through your wholesaler or direct.



First shots in this year's battle for more sales than ever before! These large (36 inch) hard-hitting advertisements will reach your customers, day after day, wherever you are.

push **KOLYNOS**

—a National Sales Effort is behind you!

Commission almost goes beyond its terms of reference by suggesting legislative solutions to the problem. There are two possible alternative courses of action:

(1) Compulsory registration and publication of agreements (with subsequent prohibition of those found after investigation to be against the public interest).

(2) A general prohibition of the practices, with provision for exceptions in particular cases, on the grounds stated above.

The majority favour the second course, as the former would be cumbersome, slow and unfair. This second alternative would sound a clear warning to industry that the Government intended action.

For the purposes of the report the Commission identified six broad categories of agreement:

(1) Collective discrimination by sellers, without any corresponding obligation on the buyers.

(2) Collective discrimination by sellers in return for exclusive buying ("exclusive dealing").

(3) Collective adoption of conditions of sale (notably the maintenance of resale prices).

(4) Collective enforcement of such conditions of sale.

(5) Collective discrimination by buyers without any corresponding obligation on sellers.

(6) Aggregated rebates.

As an example of the second category, the Chemists' Federation was noted which prevents certain proprietary medicines being handled by wholesalers who do not employ qualified chemists and "qualified chemists" is one of the precise definitions used where large numbers of traders are involved and listing is difficult. Manufacturers who sell only to traders on the Chemists' Federation list, are quoted as an example of exclusive selling.

References are made in the report to the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, which submitted evidence as well as a number of other associations closely connected with pharmacy. A debate in Parliament has been promised before the summer vacation.

In an editorial article, the Pharmaceutical Journal asks if the P.A.T.A. and C.F. are pronounced illegal undertakings, what, within the terms of the majority report, can be put in their place. The Journal takes the view that price cutting is unlikely to reappear, unless there is widespread unemployment, but that the Chemists' Federation is an entirely different matter. It has achieved a fair measure of success and, although a few packed non-proprietary lines are still to be seen in departmental stores, much progress has been made in checking the growth of the pre-war movement by manufacturers to distribute their goods through establishments conducted by unqualified persons. The Journal suggests that, if legislation should be introduced to put the Federation out of business, then there should be legislation to prohibit the sale and supply of medicines by persons who are not qualified.

Methylpentynol

The lay press has published statements that methylpentynol will shortly be scheduled as a poison, but as yet no Order has been made. In recent case, Mr. Justice Byren expressed the view that its sale should be controlled by law. A youth of eighteen, who had taken eight tablets within 24 hours, pleaded guilty to driving a motor cycle when under the influence of the drug, but not guilty to a charge of manslaughter. The tablets, according to the prosecution, had removed any sense of fear and he took the motor cycle, although he did not know how to drive it. The present unsatisfactory position of this drug has been mentioned in several newsletters.

Synthetic Sponges

Recently the Court of Criminal Appeal dismissed an appeal against conviction by a firm which had been

fined £20 and costs for applying a false trade description by describing a synthetic "sponge" as a sponge.

Another interesting case appeared in a local Court, when a County Council brought an action against a firm for an advertisement which stated: "Jaffa grapefruit is rich in protective Vitamin A and wards off colds, flu and other winter ills." An analyst bought three Jaffa grapefruit and found that they contained 1/340th of the necessary daily requirement of Vitamin A or mineral content. The defendant company said that this was their first experience of this type of advertising, and they relied on an American analysis in their possession. They were anxious that their advertising should not be misleading, and at considerable expense they had altered the advertisements.

Poliomyelitis Vaccine

The Minister of Health was asked in the House whether, in view of the fact that an anti-poliomyelitis vaccine could now be prepared through eggs to be administered by mouth, he would cancel his orders for the Salk vaccine prepared from monkey kidney tissue.

Mr. Macleod replied that he was advised that the development of an egg vaccine against poliomyelitis was still in the experimental stage; in the circumstances it would be unwise to reject other available vaccines, subject to all proper safety tests.

MEASURING CUPS AND SPOONS FOR COOKERY AND MEDICINE

The Standards Association of Australia announces the publication of Australian Standard No. S.2, Half-pint Measures and Measuring Spoons.

The standard is intended to overcome the difficulties experienced by housewives and by professional dietitians and cooks from the varied capacities of existing measuring cups and spoons, and differences in the precise capacities intended by the terms "cup," "tablespoon" and "teaspoon" as used in recipes.

Recipes in English publications are usually based on a "cup" of 10 imperial fluid ounces, which differs from the 8 fluid ounce "cup" in American recipes. The Australian standard specifies a measuring cup of 10 fluid ounce capacity with the word "cup" opposite the 8 fluid ounce mark.

Details of measuring spoons for cooking purposes and for measuring of medicines are also included in the standard.

Copies of Aust. Std. No. S.2 are available from the Association's Headquarters, Science House, Gloucester and Essex streets, Sydney, and from branch offices in capital cities and at Newcastle. The price is 3/-, plus postage.

ACCIDENTAL POISONING IN CHILDREN, U.S.A.

In the United States in 1949-50, the number of deaths from accidental poisoning in children under 5 years old was four times that of Great Britain. One-third of the deaths were caused by drugs, the commonest of which was aspirin. Adding the total number of children who met accidental death to the total number crippled by poisons produces a figure that far exceeds any drawn from the leading childhood diseases.

For this reason, a Committee on Toxicology has been established by the American Medical Association to study the health problems of drugs, household goods, and other materials, and to supply educational material to the public. Another important step is the establishment of poison control centres to co-operate with local hospitals.—"Science," February 18, 1955.

Trade Notes

Prominal Compound Tablets have just been introduced by Bayer Pharma Pty. Ltd. Price (to chemist) of the two sizes is: 100's, 10/9 each; 1000's, 90/- each.

R. D. Toppin & Sons Pty. Ltd., Manufacturing Chemists, 51 Crystal street, Petersham, N.S.W., inform us that Mr. Jack Pfeiffer, A.S.T.C., A.R.A.C.I., late of F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd. and Watts Winter Pty. Ltd., has been appointed Factory Manager, and Mr. Bert Koenig, A.S.T.C., A.R.A.C.I., has joined the staff of the Control Laboratory as Chief Chemist.

CHEMISTS' ACCOUNT SERVICE

South Australian and Tasmanian chemists will note from the advertisement appearing in this issue that the Australia-wide organisation, Chemists' Account Service, through its Melbourne office, has extended its activities to the above States. The management assures prompt attention to all enquiries.

FISONS NEW LINES

Fisons Chemicals Pty. Ltd. has just introduced three new lines. Particulars are as follows:

	Price to Retailer
Zicthol, 1-oz. tube	40/- doz.
Zicthol Green, 1-oz. tube	52/- doz.
Pixcyl, 1-oz. tube	56/- doz.
Acudex, 8-oz. bottle	96/- doz.

BOOTS VIULES

In our issue of June 30 (page 670) reference was made to the addition of a number of widely used drugs to the "Viule" series of Boots Pure Drug Co. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., and to their including "Suspension of Streptomycin Sulphate."

We have now been asked by the company to state that the information supplied should have read, "Solution of Streptomycin Sulphate."

FREDERICK STEARNS & COMPANY

Mr. J. A. Gane, who was recently appointed Assistant Sales Manager of Frederick Stearns & Company, Division, has been with Stearns since 1947. He originally joined the company in New Zealand as a field representative and was soon appointed Assistant Sales Manager (New Zealand). In 1953, however, Mr. Gane returned to Australia to take over the sales territory covering the city of Brisbane. In his new appointment, Mr. Gane will also be responsible for developing and expanding the export business of the Nyal Company.



Mr. A. J. Gane

REPLACEMENT OF FLOOD LOSSES—ELASTOPLAST PRODUCTS

Arrangements have now been made by Smith & Nephew (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. whereby all chemists who gave details of stock losses sustained during the recent

disastrous New South Wales floods will have these losses replaced in full.

Smith & Nephew (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. states it is happy to make this gesture and trusts it will assist in the rehabilitation of chemists severely hit by the floods.

BOOTS POLICY IN AUSTRALIA

The following statement of policy has been made by the Chairman of Boots Pure Drug Co. Ltd., Mr. J. P. Savage, and will be of the utmost interest to all retail pharmacists throughout the Commonwealth of Australia:—

"To Whom It May Concern:

I should like to state categorically that Boots Pure Drug Company of England, and any subsidiaries controlled by us, have no intention of ever trying to enter the field of retail distribution in Australia, nor shall we ever contemplate trying to interfere with or influence any legislation affecting retail pharmacy in Australia.

We have appreciated the support we have received from private pharmacists since we established a wholesale business in Australia, and we shall strive to give better service and better value to our customers."

This matter is also the subject of a special announcement by Boots Pure Drug Co. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. on page ii of the coloured insert in this issue.

"DAPTAZOLE"

Nicholas Pty. Ltd. advises the availability of "Daptazole" Injection and "Daptazole" Oral Tablets.

"Daptazole," the Nicholas brand of D.A.P.T. (2-4-diamino-5-phenyl-thiazole hydrochloride) has been developed in Australia for concurrent administration with morphine in the treatment of intractable pain. We are informed that the drug enables higher dosage of morphine to be given and enables a longer time between injections; at the same time the risk of respiratory depression is greatly reduced.

"Daptazole" Injection is available in vials of 15 mg. sterile powder (cartons of 12) and "Daptazole" Oral Tablets, 20 mg. tablets in bottles of 100.

Nicholas Pty. Ltd. expresses pride in having been associated with the Department of Pharmacology, Melbourne University, in the development of this drug.

HEAVY DEMAND FOR KODAK FLASHOLDERS

The Guild Merchandising Service reports that chemists' reaction to the opening of the Kodak Flash Campaign on July 1 was so far ahead of expectations that the initial stock of Kodak Flasholders was soon depleted, and the rate of manufacture had to be increased to the maximum in an endeavour to meet the continuing flood of orders.

Some pharmacies could not be supplied in time to meet the demand which resulted from the appearance of the first press advertisements, but continuance of advertising by Kodak, combined with the quite apparent attraction that the idea of "flashsnapping" has had on the public, will ensure that customer demand will be maintained.

All indications are that turnover of Kodak Flasholders will be high for a long time.

NATIONAL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS PTY. LTD.

Introduction of the latest Napro product, "Tint Cream," has met with widespread enthusiasm by the public, and sales are mounting rapidly, according to advice from the company. There are, however, reports of occasional misconceptions by the public, and some retailers, as to the function of "Tint Cream."

Napro point out that "Tint Cream" is not meant to lighten hair colour. The product designed for this is Napro "Blonding Emulsion."

"Tint Cream" is designed to add colour to hair—if it need be to change the colour entirely; provided the new colour is deeper than the original.

Customers wishing to lighten their hair should be proffered Napro "Blonding Emulsion," not Napro "Nordic Blonde." This latter is meant for use by those



SAFETY SEALED

Steadiflow

BABY'S FEEDING BOTTLE

IN PYREX

**to give you a bouncing
bundle of baby profits**

It's heat resisting! Easier to handle! Boils without breaking! And it has all the features that made the standard "Steadiflow" bottle your biggest seller in years. You're safer still with the new "Steadiflow" Pyrex Bottle.

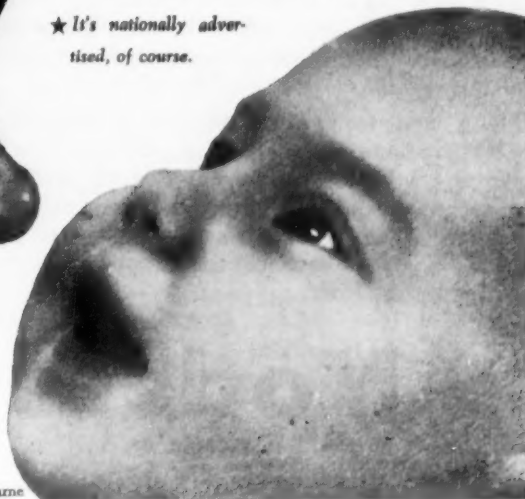
ALSO IN UNBREAKABLE PLASTIC

★ It's nationally advertised, of course.

**FOR A STEADY FLOW OF PROFITS
ORDER NOW!**

	Wholesale	Retail
Steadiflow Pyrex Feeder (complete)	52/- doz.	6/6 ea.
Steadiflow Pyrex Replacement Bottles	26/8 "	3/4 ea.
Steadiflow Plastic Feeder (complete)	62/- "	7/11 ea.
Steadiflow Plastic Replacement Bottles	36/8 "	4/9 ea.
Steadiflow Standard Feeder (complete)	40/- "	5/- ea.
Steadiflow Standard Replacement Bottle	16/- "	2/- ea.
Replacement Teats, 1 hole and 3 hole	13/4 "	1/8 ea.
Replacement Caps	8/- "	1/- ea.
Replacement Discs	4/- "	6d. ea.

Distributed by James Hare & Co. Pty. Ltd., 409 Collins Street, Melbourne



IT'S SO MUCH SAFER!

IT'S SO MUCH SOFTER!

IT'S EVER SO MUCH MORE ABSORBENT!

Everywhere
 women are becoming
 more and more
Modess-minded

**Are YOU profiting by these
 ever-increasing sales?**

Week after week, month after month, constantly increasing sales tell the story of the growing preference by Australian women for the complete protection Modess so surely provides.

This is understandable. Modess is unquestionably the finest product in its field. Added to that, Modess is backed by intensive advertising in all leading Women's Magazines, carefully planned to create a constantly increasing all-year-round demand. Keep up your Modess stock, display it prominently. It's one of your most consistent profit-builders.

Modess

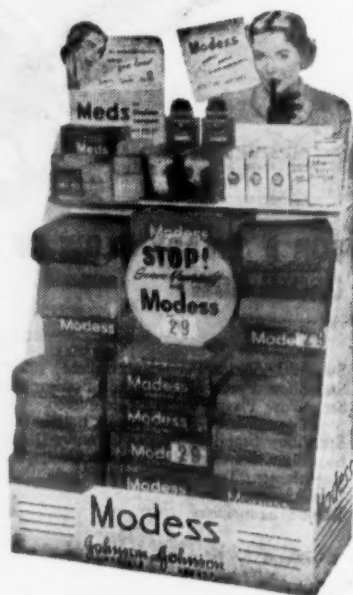
A PRODUCT OF

JOHNSON AND JOHNSON

THE MOST TRUSTED NAME IN SURGICAL DRESSINGS

**MAKE FULL USE OF
 JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S
 DISCREET SALESMAN**

Display your Johnson and Johnson Dispenser prominently. Keep it fully stocked. It's a powerful sales aid.



JM27/FP

wishing to add colour to grey, or similar neutrally-toned hair.

Napro's advice to retailers is: "As a general rule do not recommend a shade of 'Tint Cream' unless it is darker than the customer's present hair toning."

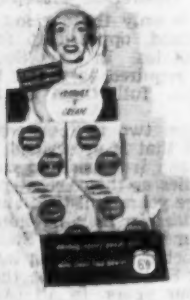


At the recent Dental Exhibition held in the Sydney Town Hall, and attended by more than 80,000 people, two sound films "The White Guard" and "The Story of a Great Discovery," which were a feature of the huge Kolynos display, attracted much interest. The above photograph gives some idea of the extent of the Kolynos Exhibit—it was the largest at the Congress, being double the size of any other product.

CASHMERE BOUQUET COMBINATION MAKE-UP "PEACHES 'N CREAM"

Women's make-up fashions change almost as much as do their clothes fashions.

One new development is the compressed face powder with built-in powder foundation, first introduced on a large scale in America some two or three years ago, and currently commanding (according to advice from Colgate Palmolive Pty. Ltd.) more than 42 per cent. of the total face powder market in that country.



A similar trend is evident in the Australian market, and women here now have a choice of several makes of pressed powder, all, however selling at a fairly high price.

To meet the demand for a pressed powder make-up compact in the lower price field, Cashmere Bouquet "Peaches 'N Cream" combination make-up is now introduced to the Australian market, and initial sales tests have satisfied the Colgate Palmolive sales organisation that sales of this product will exceed all expectations.

"Peaches 'N Cream"—a combination of face powder and creamy make-up base—is packed in a pastel pink compact engraved in gold, complete with mirror and pink velour puff. Each compact is individually packed in an eye-catching carton and a novel and smart one dozen display outer is available for counter display. The

"Peaches 'N Cream" compact retails at 6/9 and will cost the chemist 46/3 a dozen.

The four shades, Natural Bloom, Medium Bloom, Honey Bloom and Sun Bloom, have been carefully blended to harmonise with different skin tones and are expertly made so that they will not change colour on the skin.

Advertising planned for "Peaches 'N Cream" will commence with radio publicity in Bob Dyer's "Cop the Lot" on August 2 in Victoria, and on the following day large advertisements will appear in the Press. This pattern of both radio and Press advertising will be followed for some six weeks. Display material available will enable chemists to tie-up with the advertising and thus gain their share of the ever increasing cosmetic market. Profit margin is 58 per cent.

COLGATE-PALMOLIVE TOP APPOINTMENT

Advice has been received from America that Mr. Ralph Hart, who will be remembered as the popular Managing Director of Colgate-Palmolive Pty. Ltd. in Australia from 1948-51, has been elected Vice-President of the company and President of Colgate-Palmolive International, which is the company in control of the huge parent organisation's business outside the United States. Its operations are carried on through 28 subsidiaries, five branches, and an export department employing about 12,000 persons outside the U.S. Foreign sales have increased from \$41,000,000 in 1945 to \$162,500,000 in 1954.

Those who knew Mr. Hart as a driving force in Australia will not be surprised at his meteoric rise in this vast organisation. Commencing as a salesman in Canada in 1932, he made rapid advances, and went from Australia in 1951 to take up an appointment in Paris as Vice-President of Colgate-Palmolive International, in charge of European sales and advertising.

Mr. Hart succeeds Mr. William Lee Sims II, who now becomes President of Colgate-Palmolive Company. Mr. Sims is also well known in Australian business circles, as he has visited Australia on a number of occasions in the last few years.

P.A.T.A. OF N.S.W.

Notified 5/7/55—

Chemists' Section: Additions Diaderm Laboratories

Size	Retail		Wholesale
	22/6	"D.P." Deep Penetration Cream	15/- each

General Section: Additions

E. C. De Witt & Co. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.
1/9 De Witt's Little Laxaliver Pills 16/7 doz.
To be included in "Parcel Advantage"

Alterations: General Section

Small	1/9	De Witt's Antacid Tablets	15/9 doz.
Large	3/3	De Witt's Antacid Tablets	29/3 doz.
Small	3/6	De Witt's Antacid Powder	31/6 doz.
Large	7/-	De Witt's Antacid Powder	63/- doz.
	2/-	De Witt's Catarrhal Cream	18/- doz.
	4/-	Man Zan	36/- doz.

Alterations: Chemists' Section

Bristol-Myers Co. Pty. Ltd.
3/- Ingram Shaving Cream 22/- doz.
3/4 Ipana Ammoniated Tooth Powder
Under 1 dozen 26/- doz.
1 dozen lots 23/10 doz.
Parcel Advantage: 3 dozen lots, 69/4 parcel

Notified 20/7/55.

Chemists' Section: Addition J. L. Brown & Co.

Size	Retail		Wholesale
	3/9	"Inter-Dens"	30/- doz.

Chemists' Section: Alteration
 Reckitt & Coleman (Australia) Ltd.
 26 grm. 3/3 Dettol Antiseptic Ointment 26/- doz.

PRESCRIPTION PROPRIETARIES CARD SERVICE

The 15 cards to be issued shortly for the month of July, 1955, will deal with the following products:—

- A : 97 Amin-Ephrin.
- A : 98 Amin-Ephrin (Children's Strength).
- C : 107 Cycloplex.
- H : 30 Helmezine Elixir.
- I : 23 Isoniazid Tablets (Sigma).
- M : 55 Meticorten.
- N : 53 Nucrose.
- O : 19 Oricur.
- O : 20 Obron.
- P : 134 Pyriderm Compound ("Parentosol").
- P : 135 Paladac.
- S : 79 Steclin.
- T : 60 Trafuril Cream.
- T : 61 Trephep.
- V : 43 Viadol (D.H.A.).

Subscription (£3/3/-) to the P.P. Card Service for 1955 (including the new Index Book) may be entered at any time. Renewals or new subscriptions, accompanied by cheque, should be addressed to The Manager, "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," 24 St. Francis Street, Melbourne.

A few sets of the 1954 cards (£3/3/- per set) are on hand. We regret that the cards of earlier years—1951, 1952 and 1953—are now out of print.

HEALTH FOR ASIA

"A nation's wealth is its people's health" is the catching title of a recent publication by the United Nations World Health Organisation. More than half the world's population lives in Asia, and they are our near neighbours. A great proportion suffer from ill-health because they are ill-fed and ill-housed. If we can do something to help them it will be good insurance for the future of our own country. The Asia of 1975 will be very different from the Asia of 1955, and even now the Asia of 1955 is very different from the Asia of 1939.

It is not that the Asians are not helping themselves. The publication quoted above, for instance, reports that a comparatively minor country, Afghanistan, has established free medical education, is about to establish free dental care, already produces enough smallpox vaccine to cover the country's entire medical needs, and within two years will have eliminated malaria from the country. It sounds ambitious, but it is happening.

Asia, however, is a huge continent with many languages, nations and cultures, and generalisations about them all do not make common sense. The essential facts are that they are close to us, that our future lies with them, and that the better our friendship is with them the better it will be for our own future.

A very good start was made with the launching of the Colombo Plan in 1950, in which our "know-how" and some material help were made available, but the Colombo Plan is on a small scale compared with Asia's needs, and how many Australians even understand what that means?

Millions of Asians are still starving and in distress. Will those Australians to come after us thank us for not realising the situation? Asia for them will be more important than the fluid politics of France or what is happening behind the Iron Curtain or in America.

—Issued by Neville Smith, on behalf of the Committees in Support of A Call to the People of Australia, 705 Burke road, Hawthorn, E.3., Victoria.

Student Activities

PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION IN AUSTRALIA

By Gordon K. Brown, Ph.C. (Q'land)

(Australian Local Secretary for the International Pharmaceutical Students' Federation)

Introductory Note

From the 3rd to the 12th of August this year the Annual Conference of the International Pharmaceutical Students' Federation is being held in Vienna, Australia will be represented by two delegates. One of the main items on the agenda is the consideration of a survey of pharmaceutical education in the Free World.

A report on pharmaceutical education in this country was compiled earlier this year. The co-operation of members of the National Union of Pharmaceutical Students of Australia made such a comprehensive and up-to-date report possible. It was thought that some of the points from this document might be of interest to Australian pharmacists and pharmacy students. These will be mentioned briefly under pertinent headings.

Entrance Standards

A pass in specified subjects to Leaving Certificate Standard is required in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia before the intending student can commence the pharmacy course in those States. In Tasmania, the student must possess the Schools' Board Certificate with a pass in General Science A or B. However, to start the second year of his course, the Tasmanian student must have passed Physics, Chemistry and Biology to matriculation standard. The Junior Public Certificate (equivalent to the Intermediate in other States) is all that is required in Queensland before the student can present himself for lectures. This is, incidentally, the lowest entrance standard in the British Commonwealth required by a pharmaceutical teaching institution.

In each State, there is an alternative entrance qualification in the form of an entrance or preliminary examination. This examination is not at a lower standard than the ones mentioned above.

Length of Apprenticeship and Theoretical Training

The length of apprenticeship is only three years in New South Wales and Queensland, opposed to four years in the other Australian States. In New South Wales, however, the student is required to spend the first year of his apprenticeship full time at the pharmacy.

Theoretical training varies from two to four years. The former period of time is all that is prescribed for a student in New South Wales and is considered sufficient to cover the course of studies as they are at present. A new course involving three years' full-time study followed by one year's apprenticeship may be implemented in the next three or four years in that State.

Three years lectures are conducted by teaching institution in Queensland. The other States cover the theoretical side of the course in four years. In all cases, lectures are conducted concurrently with the apprenticeship.

Teaching Institutions and Fees

The Universities of Adelaide and Sydney cater for the students of South Australia and New South Wales, respectively. Technical Colleges are the approved institutions in Queensland, Tasmania, and Western Australia. The only State with a non-governmental teaching institution is Victoria, where the student attends the Victorian College of Pharmacy, which is under the auspices of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria.



FOR SPRAINS, STRAINS AND MUSCLE SPASM *a new, powerful unction*

"Rubiguent" supersedes all surface applications for relief of pain by the use of the potent new penetrative agent, methyl nicotinate, in conjunction with the powerful vasodilator, histamine. Methyl nicotinate opens the way for the histamine to penetrate tissues rapidly. There it promotes prolonged, pain-relieving hyperaemia, comforting analgesia and soothing warmth.



Supplied:
Collapsible tubes of 1 oz.

... for symptomatic relief of muscular aches, pains and stiffness associated with fatigue, over-exertion, muscle strains, fibrositis, arthritis, neuritis, sprains ... during physical rehabilitation following immobilization for fractures; to calm the symptoms in bronchitis and other respiratory disorders. A non-greasy, cosmetically pleasing cream, requiring only gentle surface friction for application.

Ethical Promotion: *Actively promoted to include personal detailing, medical sampling, regular circularization, and journal advertisements*

Wyeth INTERNATIONAL LIMITED (Inc. in U.S.A.), Cliff Street, Paramatta, N.S.W.

R1/P/55

Promotion of Photography in the Pharmacy

What to stock in 35 m.m.

In our former article we mentioned the advantages of the interchangeable lens cameras inasmuch as they incorporate many cameras in one, due to the interchangeable lens. Sales promotion of these cameras is also in the best interests of retailers, as the customer will come back from time to time for various accessories the sale of which will eventually amount to more than the original cost of the camera with standard lens.

Paxette Models 11 and 11M represent two cameras which everybody can afford, and since the accessory lenses and other accessories are also reasonably priced, sales of these cameras will guarantee retailers continuous business. Other accessories for 35 m.m. cameras will be dealt with later, as quite important business can be done with these lines.

What to stock in 2½ sq. Cameras :

2½ x 2½ in. cameras use 120 film and take 12 exposures. Whilst the operation cost of a 35 m.m. camera is identical with that of a 2½ x 2½ in. taking 8 exposures if negatives are enlarged to that size, the operation cost of a 2½ x 2½ in. camera is considerably cheaper, as it is of a size which is still big enough to show without enlargement. This is one of the reasons why overseas the 2½ in. sq. camera became so very popular, its popularity matching that of the 35 m.m. camera and taking the place of the 2½ x 3½. Further advantages of the 2½ x 2½ over 2½ x 3½ are:

- (1) The focal length of the lens being much shorter (75 m.m. as against 105 m.m.), it yields larger depth of field, and thus focusing is not so critical. A mistake of a few feet either way will not result in an unsharp picture.
- (2) Due to the fact that the focal lens is shorter, the aperture of the lens could be considerably increased without making the camera cumbersome. Cameras with aperture 3.5 or even 2.9 lenses are available in this size.
- (3) In the larger size cameras, only 2½ x 2½ in. will take reversible colour films which can be projected, as projectors are only made for either 35 m.m. or 2½ in. sq. picture size.
- (4) For the use of colour film, a high speed lens (3.5 or even better 2.9) is required, as the sensitivity of the film is very low, and thus high shutter speeds under medium light conditions cannot be achieved with an aperture less than 3.5. It must be realised that even under optimum light conditions for 1/100ths of a second the aperture has to be set between 4.5 and 5.6, and for 1/300ths of a second aperture 2.9 is required.

Consideration of the above shows why the 2½ in. sq. camera has taken the place of the 2½ x 3½ in. size.

There are four types of 2½ x 2½ in. cameras, viz.:

1. Bellows folding.
2. Tubular folding.
3. Twin lens reflex.
4. Single lens reflex.

Folding bellows type cameras have the same disadvantage as the 35 m.m., inasmuch as they are liable to cause trouble, due partly to the bellows and partly because the lens and shutter mount suspension is subject to wear. These facts caused manufacturers to produce cameras with metal tubes replacing the bellows. However, due to the fact that a camera with a fixed metal tube is too cumbersome, the models available are made with a collapsible tube.

Though collapsible metal tube cameras are slightly larger and, if well made, also heavier, than the bellows type cameras, they are to be preferred because of durability. In this type of camera, however, the retailer has to watch that the tube suspension has a minimum of three, or even better, four locking positions, as if two only are provided, movement of the tube is possible, and as such two-way suspensions are unbalanced on either side, they are subject to wear, and thus leakage of light eventually occurs.

On the Carl Braun Paxina and Gloria model range, there are four bayonet type locking stops, and thus the best possible suspension is provided. These models also have a die-cast body (some cheap cameras are made of sheet metal throughout), which adds to the precision of the cameras.

Twin lens and single lens reflex cameras are unfortunately too expensive to be carried in stock by the average Chemist, thus we are not going to deal with them in detail, but in passing we would mention that the only twin lens reflex cameras which are worth handling are those where the two lens are focused by a body movement and not coupled by means of toothed wheels.

IN SUBSEQUENT ISSUES

What to stock in 2½ x 2½, 2½ x 3½.
What to stock in Accessories.
Principles of Advice to Customer.

Inserted in the interests of
Pharmacists by Photimport Pty.
Ltd., Melbourne.

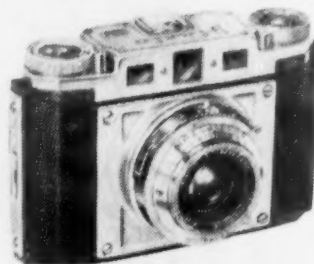
PHOTIMPORT PTY. LTD.

MELBOURNE: 50 Smith Street, Collingwood	JA 3571
SYDNEY: 59 York Street	BX 7263
PERTH: C/o Geoff Martin & Son, 83 Brisbane Street	BF 1791
Queensland Distributor: Gradwell Bros., 99 Edward Street, Brisbane	B 3695
S.A. Distributor: Arthur Searcy & Son Ltd., 138 Grote Street, Adelaide	LA 2891

*Amazing
Value*



CHEAPER TO RUN



GLORIA

2½ x 2½ in.

- ★ 2, 9 Braun Praxar Lens
- ★ Rangefinder
- ★ Double Exposure Prevention
- ★ Body Release
- ★ Press Button Erection with 4-point Automatic Locking, etc.

PRONTO SHUTTER

£17/15/0

PRONTOR SVS - £19/19/0

Imported E.R. Case £3/6/0

*For Colour or
Black & White*

The fees charged by the various teaching institutions in the States show considerable divergence from any standard. In Western Australia the fees are nominal and even then must be paid by the Master Pharmacist. Tasmanian students are charged no fees. The fees in Queensland (which do not include examination fees, books or apparatus) do not exceed £30 for the entire course. It costs the New South Wales student approximately £140, not inclusive of books and apparatus. The amount of £180 is charged for fees in South Australia and this entitles the student to the purchase of principal text books and the use of apparatus during the course. The most expensive State fees are those in Victoria. The amount of £340 (approximately) includes the purchase of books and apparatus. In all cases where fees are charged, deductions may be considerable due to the availability of Commonwealth Scholarships to those students who are entitled to them.

Post-Graduate Qualifications

The opportunities for post-graduate study in Australia are not great. In Sydney the pharmacist may gain a Diploma in Pharmacy (Dip. Pharm) and/or a degree in Pharmaceutical Science after completing the required courses of study. In Victoria and South Australia Fellowships of the respective Pharmaceutical Societies are granted following courses of extra study.

Reciprocity

At present, a qualified pharmacist from any State may practise in any other Australian State by agreement of the various pharmacy boards.

REPORT OF VICTOR HARBOR CONGRESS

The Annual Council Meetings and Congress of the National Union were held in Victor Harbor in January.

Apart from being a most enjoyable social event, the Council meetings were highly successful. The discussions and resolutions of these meetings are presented in a Council Statement, containing a text of the Resolutions and Reports.

The Statements have been circulated to the Council members, secretaries of constituent organisations, and senior members of the Lectorial Staff in each State.

As the finances of the National Union are limited, other persons or bodies interested are invited to make written application for the Statement.

Any inquiries should be addressed to R. P. Snell, Hon. Secretary, 15 Wolseley street, Clayfield, Brisbane.

Congress, 1956

After several weeks of hard work, the Congress organising Committee of the Sydney University Pharma-

ceutical Association has found an ideal site for Nupsa's fourth full-scale Congress. The venue for Congress, 1956, is the Castlereagh Camp, which is situated on the Nepean River.

This camp offers excellent accommodation, with facilities for plenty of recreation—table tennis, cricket, dancing, films, etc. Frequent visits into nearby historic Richmond will provide cinema (plain or 'scope as you like it); not to forget swimming, hiking and shooting. A trip to Katoomba, Australia's finest tourist city, and to the famous Jenolan Caves is envisaged.

The second week features a visit to one of Sydney's biggest laboratories, a dance, a tour of Sydney Univer-



Nepean River.

sity (including the Pharmacy Department), a barbecue, trips to famous beaches—Bondi, Manly, Maroubra—harbour trips and a dinner at a leading hotel.

Each Congress is bigger and better than the last—ask anyone who went to Adelaide, or, better still, come with them to SYDNEY. FOR THE HOLIDAY OF A LIFETIME, COME TO CASTLEREAGH AND SYDNEY IN JANUARY, 1956.

QUEENSLAND PHARMACY STUDENTS' SOCIETY

College holidays provided Queensland students with an opportunity to accumulate a little energy in readiness for quite a social round, which followed the resumption of lectures. The first function was a social in May, which unfortunately was not a wonderful success. However, a valuable lesson was learnt, and it is anticipated that the next social will be more than successful.

Due to adverse weather conditions, the boat trip and dance cruise was not well supported, but all those who braved the elements had an enjoyable time.

The Pharmacy Ball, held on June 3, was an outstanding event. Most students attended pre-ball parties, and the Belle-View proved a popular spot for many students. The Vice-President of the Guild, Mr. C. A. Nichol, entertained the students on the Ball Committee. Miss Helene Uscinski, a second year student, held a party at her parents' home in Cavendish road.

Mr. C. Noble, as master of ceremonies, did a mighty job handing out everything from electric shavers to samples of hand cream to those lucky dancers on whom the magic spotlight shone. Large cardboard mortars and pestles gave the place a pharmaceutical air, and the usual streamers and balloons added the festive touch. Some character drew comical cartoons on some of the pillars round the edge of the dance floor, much to the amusement of the dancers and the slight embarrassment of those concerned.



Sleeping Huts at Castlereagh.

TASMANIAN PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

Meetings have been poorly attended so far this year, but now that examinations are over for a while it is hoped that a few more will come along each month.

Our first Text Book order arrived last month, and it was pleasing to see the number of students who made use of this wonderful offer. A dance is planned for early in August, and the Committee hope its efforts will be rewarded in a successful function.

Results of the Mid-year Final were announced on July 12, and we congratulate the following:—Misses M. Williams and A. Wilks, Messrs. D. Ralph, A. McDougall, K. Caelli and L. E. Wing.

We also extend our congratulations and best wishes to our Treasurer, Anne Wilks, who recently announced her engagement.

ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

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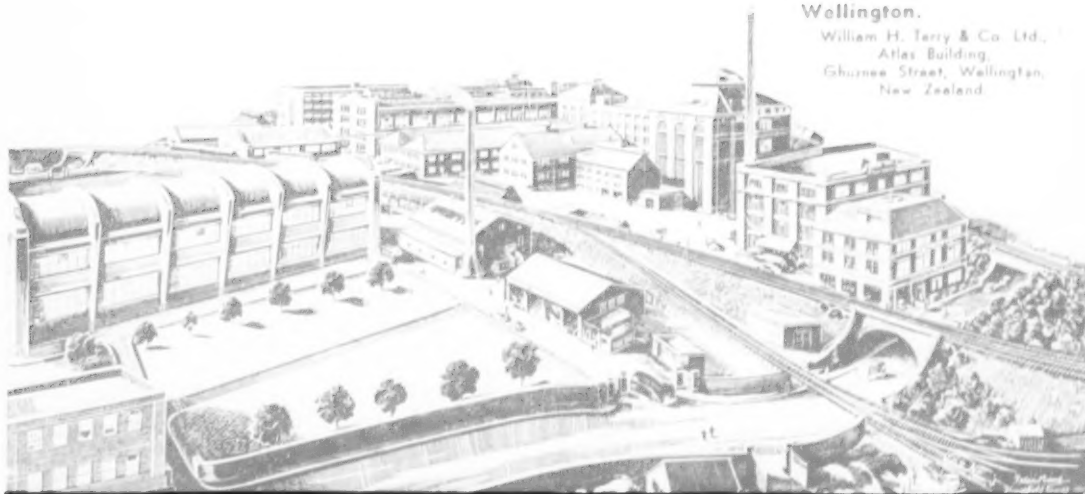
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TASMANIAN PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

Meetings have been poorly attended so far this year, but now that examinations are over for a while it is hoped that a few more will come along each month.

Our first Text Book order arrived last month, and it was pleasing to see the number of students who made use of this wonderful offer. A dance is planned for early in August, and the Committee hope its efforts will be rewarded in a successful function.

Results of the Mid-year Final were announced on July 12, and we congratulate the following:—Misses M. Williams and A. Wilks, Messrs. D. Ralph, A. McDougall, K. Caelli and L. E. Wing.

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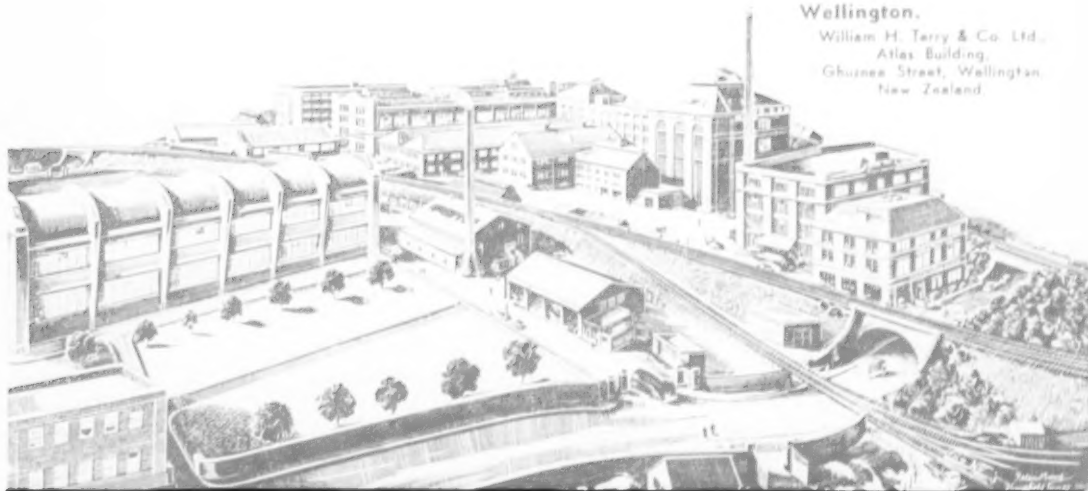
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A multiple vitamin product so taste-tempting no child ever wants to skip or skimp a dose . . . yes, that's *Vi-Daylin*. No wonder physicians, parents and pharmacists join in its praise. *Vi-Daylin* (Homogenised Mixture of Vitamins A, D, B₁, B₂, C and Nicotinamide, Abbott) is stable for at least two years. It has no fishy odour; won't stain clothing; mixes readily with milk, fruit juice or cereal for infant dosage. *Vi-Daylin* looks like yellow honey, tastes like lemon candy, and sells like—well, like the most popular specialty you've met since your ABC's went into the vitamin business. Right now, *Vi-Daylin* is getting the full force of the ABBOTT promotion programme. That *always* means new friends for an old favourite—added profits for the prescription pharmacy. Watch your stocks, *Vi-Daylin* is on the move!

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Now with Vitamin B₁₂ Added

ABBOTT LABORATORIES PTY. LTD., Box 3698, G.P.O., Cam. Missenden and Parramatta Roads, Camperdown, Sydney, N.S.W.
ABBOTT LABORATORIES (N.Z.) LIMITED, 4 Willis Street, Wellington, New Zealand.

a little of the manufacturing side of Pharmacy. Small groups were taken through the factory, and were shown tablet-making machines in operation, the sterile manufacturing department, and ampoule filling processes. At the end of the afternoon each student was presented with a package of B.W.'s products, and a wonderful conclusion to a very interesting afternoon was a delicious afternoon tea.

Activities planned for this next month so far are a film night for July 15, at which Burroughs Wellcome representatives will show films, together with some from Professor Thorp's library. This should prove a very interesting evening, and we are expecting a good attendance, especially from Mat. Med. students.

We are expecting a Queensland visitor, Ron Snell, early this month, and are looking forward to entertaining him.

VICTORIAN PHARMACY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

The final examination in Botany is now over for third year students, and they are now sitting back relaxing while first and second years prepare for mid-winter tests.

The biggest event of the past month was the grand-scale picnic at Warrandyte on Sunday, June 26. Two bus loads of students left the college at 9.30 on Sunday morning, and many more came up to Warrandyte in cars, bringing friends, fiancées, husbands and wives with them.

We were pleased to welcome some of the lectorial staff also, and the indefatigable "Snowy" Coe, who umpired one of the football matches as efficiently as he organises the Prep. Room. In the match between first and second years, the latter romped in easy winners after a very hard-fought game. The opposition explained the win in saying that they only fielded 13 players altogether.

After lunch, third and fourth years met, both sides wearing rather unorthodox costumes. Although the game was not lacking in spirit, it was noticed that several players had spent several hours at the refreshment stand, and were more inclined to sit on the ground and yell orders to their team-mates.

A few students decided that the view was not good enough from the sidelines, and caused some confusion by driving their "bomb" on to the centre of the field. Refreshments were provided to the players during the game by two gorgeous bar-"maids," who ran about, in the minimum of clothing, carrying a brown fluid in gallon jars equipped with syphons.

When the last of the bodies were removed from the arena, second and third year girls, "Davies' Darlings" and "Cobbles' Angels," played off in an exciting game of softball. After this, the fourth year boys, assisted by some "fifth year students," played against the fourth year girls. The game made up in hilarity for what it lacked in science. Although the umpire insisted that the girls won (and, after all, he was on their side, and should know), there is still some doubt on this point.

After the sporting fixtures, everyone gathered around the barbecue and the hall, where a hearty meal



Umpire Coe.

of charred chops and sausages was eaten before the buses and cars took the road for home again.

The combined picnic was so successful that it is proposed to hold a similar picnic to Mt. Donna Buang early in August. This time we hope there will be some snow, not just mud and slush.

The Follies are ready for presentation at the ball in St. Kilda Town Hall. The revue and the ball itself have always proved very popular with students, representatives of wholesale houses, and chemists. We hope this year will carry on the tradition.

—Margaret Purdon, 216 Sandy Bay road, Hobart, National Publicity Officer.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Proceedings of the Pharmaceutical Society of Egypt. Pps. viii + 50, with a colour-plate and 18 diagrams. Published by the Society (Dar-el-Hikma), 42 Sharia Kasr El-Aini, Cairo.

The publication of the second part of this journal completes the record of proceedings of the Egyptian Pharmaceutical Society for the year ended December, 1954. (The journal is published twice yearly only.) It contains a review article, "African Plants Used as Poisons," by A. A. Sharaf, Ph.D. (London) (who is assistant Professor of Pharmacology at Cairo University), together with six research papers: five from Cairo University and one from the University of Alexandria.

A "contribution to the study of *Lawsonia Inermis*" is made by I. Fahim and A. M. Hossein, whose research discusses the action of the active principles of Henna (and of synthetic Lawsone) on differing types of animal tissue, as well as on the intact animal. The results are shown in eight kymograms which accompany the article.

"Pharmacognostical Study and Phytochemical Investigation of the Seeds of *Sesbania Aegyptica*," by D. Y. Haddad, of the University of Alexandria, is of interest, as the shrub is stated to be indigenous to Northern Australia as well as Egypt and India. This article is augmented by diagrams, a colour-plate, and a comparison table covering *Sesbania*, *Soya*, *Lentil*, *Pea* and *Haricot Bean*.

A. Sharaf's account of "Antagonism of Cortisone and Progesterone on the Endometrium of the Rabbit" has an interesting summary, which is quoted in full—

"The progestational proliferating effect of progesterone on the endometrium of the rabbit is antagonised to some extent by cortisone. This finding may throw some light on the mechanism by which A.C.T.H. interrupts pregnancy. (Robson & Sharaf, 1951.) It seems possible, therefore, that interruption of pregnancy with A.C.T.H. may be due to stimulation of the adrenal cortex, which releases cortisone in fair amounts, sufficient to produce this effect."

Other research papers included are:—

"Red-cell Fragility in Parasitic Anaemia," by S. Zaky and M. A. H. Mahdi (Clinical Pathology Department, Kasr El-Aini).

"Macro and Micro-morphology of *Ammi Visnaga* Flower," M. A. El-Key and A. M. El-M-Shoaib (Pharmacognosy Department, Cairo University).

"Tests for Identification of Pharmacopoeial Tinctures," by A. E. Rahman (Pharmacy and Dispensing Dept.).

The Society's proceedings are a practical indication of Egypt's forward steps in the fields of research pertaining to pharmacy.—F.H.B.

"Through a City Archway." The story of Allen & Hanburys, 1715-1954.

It is regretted that in our review of this book ("A.J.P.," May, 1955), a mistake occurred. The correction is:

The Chairman of the company is Mr. John Capel Hanbury.

The Managing Director is Mr. C. W. Maplethorpe.

Commonwealth and State News

COMMONWEALTH

PERSONAL and GENERAL

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

AUSTRALIAN USE OF NARCOTICS

Mr. Keon, in the House of Representatives on June 2, inquired if the attention of the Minister of Health had been drawn to a report of the New South Wales Director-General of Health, stating that the latest United Nations report indicated Australia as having the highest per capita consumption of narcotic drugs. He asked whether, in view of the belief that most of these drugs were usable in highly advertised patent medicines as sedatives, would the Minister call a conference of State Ministers to examine the question of patent medicines and the introduction of legislation to protect the people. The Minister of Health, Sir Earle Page, replied that the Australian Government, in response to representations from the World Health Organisation, had prohibited the importation of Heroin into Australia. The question of limitation of other nar-

cotics in medicines was a matter of State legislation. He would examine Mr. Keon's suggestion.

RESERPINE

Dr. Donald Cameron, in the House of Representatives on May 31, asked if the Minister for External Affairs would comment on queries raised about the scarcity of Reserpine and statements that the cost of it was apparently less than he had stated previously.

Mr. Casey replied that he had seen comments suggesting that the drug was not in short supply, and that the price was much less than he had occasion to say in the House recently. Before making a statement, he had had many discussions with the executive of the C.S. and I.R.O. All he could say was that the price of the reserpine contents in capsules of the drug in Australia at present varied between £25 a gram and as high as £60 a gram. In regard to the high price, he was informed that some of the greatest manufacturing houses in the country with world-wide connections were tooth-combing the world for further sources of reserpine.

He added that the prices he had mentioned referred to the Reserpine content of the drug in the form in which it was usable by the patient.

Anodyne

Rubefacient

BENGUE'S BALSAM

a reliable local analgesic for the treatment of
Fibrositis, Lumbago, Sciatica,
Muscular Fatigue, Neuritis, Sprains



Contains
16% Menthol
16% Methyl Salicylate . . . in a lanoline ointment base.

MENTHOL

applied to the skin, produces a sensation of coolness, associated with dilatation of the blood vessels and a rise in skin temperature, followed by partial analgesia.

METHYL SALICYLATE

is readily absorbed by the skin; exerts the characteristic action of salicylates thereby providing rapid relief of pain in lumbago, sciatica, and rheumatic conditions.

LANOLINE

facilitates absorption and prevents undue evaporation of the volatile medicaments.

PACK—Collapsible tube containing 1 oz.

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TASMANIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Tasmania, Miss M. L. Williams, 275 Argyle St., North Hobart (phone B 1010).

Congratulations also to Mr. Ian McIntosh on passing his Intermediate Examination.

Mr. and Mrs. Ted Shields have been holidaying at Ulverstone. But Ted is back at toil now.

To Miss Anne Wilkes we add extra congratulations and best wishes on the announcement of her engagement to Mr. Ken Briggs.

Final Examination.—Congratulations to the candidates who were successful in the June Final Examinations. They were Miss M. J. Williams, Miss A. Wilks, Mr. D. Ralph, Mr. K. Caelli, Mr. A. McDougall and Mr. L. Wing.

With the rush of progress and the rise of the petrol station era in Hobart, one more pharmacy landmark has gone. The former home of Mr. J. H. Gould has been pulled down. Many students will remember it as the torture chamber where they sat for examinations, while others will remember it as a place of warm hospitality.

On July 12 the **Pharmaceutical Society** had a lecture by Mr. G. K. Treleaven, of D.H.A. (Victoria) Pty. Ltd., on "New Drugs." The meeting was very well attended, and all present must have received considerable benefit from Mr. Treleaven's experience in this work. We not only wish to thank Mr. Treleaven for coming to Tasmania to speak to us, but also D.H.A. (Tas.) Pty. Ltd. for sponsoring the visit. At the close of the meeting supper was served by the members of the Association of Women Pharmacists of Tasmania.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth Street, Hobart, on July 11, at 8.30 p.m.

Present.—Mr. H. H. Pearce (Chairman), Miss M. L. Williams, Messrs. A. G. Gould, J. M. Beaumont, E. H. Shield, I. B. McLeod, and the Registrar.

Examination Results

Final Examinations.—Mr. A. G. Gould presented the recommendations of the Examination Committee for the June examinations. The meeting approved the following:

Pass.—Miss M. J. Williams, D. A. J. Ralph, K. S. Caelli, Miss A. Wilks, A. G. McDougall, L. E. Wing.

Exemption in Posology and Toxicology.—D. G. Allen, T. J. Connolly, and A. G. Mayhead.

Exemption in Posology and Toxicology, Prescription Reading, Pharmacy, Dispensing.—R. D. Sharma.

Intermediate Examination.—After considering the results received from the Technical Education Branch for the Intermediate Examination in the old syllabus, the meeting decided that a pass be granted to Mr. I. R. McIntosh.

The meeting closed at 9.0 p.m.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth Street, Hobart, on July 5, at 6.15 p.m.

Present.—Mr. E. H. Shield (President), Messrs A. P. Brammall, L. J. McLeod, K. H. Jenkins and the Secretary.

Teaching Facilities.—A reply was received from the Superintendent of Technical Education, stating that arrangements have been made on the 1955/56 estimates for additional staff and a considerable amount of equipment for the Pharmacy Department at the Hobart Technical College, and that plans are in hand for new workshops, which will enable the College to provide adequate space for Pharmacy.

Members felt this position was quite satisfactory, and that the situation should be reviewed in a month's time, during which period no action should be taken regarding the proposed deputation.

The Secretary reported that he had discussed with Dr. Burgin a suggestion of using the Pharmacy Board Dispensary for the teaching of dispensing. This was not considered practicable as there would be twelve students to attend classes, and the Dispensary would be very crowded to handle six; and also Dr. Burgin had stated that without assistance he would not be able to cope with the whole course.

In view of the alterations to be made at the Technical College, it was considered advisable not to proceed with this suggestion.

Post-Graduate Lecture.—Advice was received from Mr. McRoberts, of D.H.A. (Tasmania) Pty. Ltd., stating that the Company would pay all expenses in connection with Mr. Treleaven's visit to this State.

Members expressed appreciation for this very generous gesture of the Company. The meeting decided that expenditure for supper both in Launceston and Hobart would be made from Society funds.

New Member Elected.—Mr. John Joseph Kaufman, of 184 New Town Road, New Town.

B.P. Dose Book.—Advice was received from the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia that the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria were publishing a B.P. Dose Book with therapeutic notes, and suggested that we may be interested in distributing these to our members. After discussing this matter it was decided no action should be taken.

The meeting closed at 6.50 p.m.

THE GUILD

General Meeting

A general meeting of members of the Tasmanian Branch of the Guild was held at 73 Liverpool street, Hobart, on June 28, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. G. M. Fleming (Chairman), Miss E. M. Hurst, Messrs. D. R. Crisp, A. G. Crane, C. B. Dillon, C. A. Robertson, D. E. Fuller, L. W. Palfreyman, A. G. Gould, A. K. Smith, G. A. Copeland, L. H. Gluskie, and the Secretary.

Medical Benefit Fund.—Members discussed the payment of annual subscriptions to this fund through Chemist Agents and the percentage commission allowed.

TASMANIA—Continued

It was decided to leave the matter for discussion at the next Federal Council Meeting to which the Branch would submit a remit.

Telephone Prescriptions.—Mr. Crisp reported that he had discussed this matter with the Chief Pharmacist's Department, and had written to the offending doctor. The position had now been satisfactorily cleared up.

Pricing Officers' Conference.—Advice was received that the Pricing Officers' Conference would be held on the two days following the Trade and Commerce Conference. Mr. C. A. Robertson agreed to attend both conferences.

Guild Magazine.—Mr. Fleming stated that he had advised Mr. Attiwill regarding the "Idle Moments" dodger which had been forwarded to members in this State, and Mr. Attiwill had replied advising that no concern was felt regarding this matter in relation to "The Family Circle."

Discussion ensued regarding the distribution of "The Family Circle."

Financial.—Accounts totalling £59/5/4 were passed for payment.

New Member Elected.—Mr. John Joseph Kaufman.

Dispensing Fees.—The matter of increasing dispensing fees was generally discussed in relation to increased wages, rent and other overheads.

A sub-committee comprising Mr. Dillon, Mr. Robertson and the Secretary was formed for the purpose of ascertaining figures showing such increases for advising our representative on the Pricing Officers' Conference, where this matter would be discussed.

Over the Counter Lines.—Members decided that our Pricing Officer should draw up a list of all "over the counter lines" as was contained in the old Patents List.

Annual General Meeting.—Members decided that the Annual General Meeting should be held at Campbell Town on Sunday, August 21, and that an invitation be extended to Mr. Eric Scott and other Federal Executives who might be able to attend.

P.B.A. and P.M.S. Analysis.—The Secretary reported that Mr. C. S. Priest was not registered as an analytical chemist for the purpose of carrying out such tests.

It was decided to ask Federal Office if it would be in order for Tasmanian analyses to be carried by the same person who does the Victorian tests.

Australian Newsprint Mills.—Mr. A. G. Crane reported that the New Norfolk chemists had supplied representatives of the Boyer Paper Mills with satisfactory answers to their queries, and had advised them that no increase in the discount allowed could be given. The matter was considered satisfactorily closed.

The meeting closed at 9.40 p.m.

Classified Advertisements

The charge for these Advertisements is 3/- per line, with a minimum of 9/-, payable in advance

WANTED TO PURCHASE. Chemists' Unsaleable Stock, Patents and Sundries, Obsolete or Damaged. Small or large quantity. Phone LM 2338. Postal Address: J. Males, 13 Gelding Street, Dulwich Hill, Sydney.

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SEASIDE PROGRESSIVE PHARMACY, established four years. Bargain, £1,000. W.I., W.O. Sale from old age. Nearest chemist 12 miles. Rowcroft, Bribie Island, Queensland.

VACANT POSSESSION OF A SHOP designed specifically for a Pharmacy, situated in a main highway position in an established and growing area of QUEENSLAND'S SOUTH COAST, away from opposition, offered to chemist anxious to establish his own business. Long lease, no premium, reasonable rental. Replies to "No. 26,755," c/o "A.J.P." Office, 24 Saint Francis street, Melbourne.

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Apply R. S. Anderson, Box 8, Lakes Entrance, Victoria. Very low rental for shop in theatre building.

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DEVON PUBLIC HOSPITAL LATROBE — TASMANIA

Applications are invited for the post of PHARMACIST at the above hospital. Conditions in accordance with the Hospital Wages Board. Superannuation scheme. Salary, £1,251/18/- per annum. A house may be made available.

Applications and enquiries to the Surgeon Superintendent.

E. A. ROGERS, F.C.I.I., Secretary.

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED by Parke, Davis & Company Limited, for Victorian Country Territory.

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NEW SOUTH WALES

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in N.S.W. Phone BU 3092.

Why is a man with a swelled head often said to be too big for his boots?

Mr. R. E. Welladsen has purchased the pharmacy of Mr. J. R. Strauss, 107 Addison road, Marrickville.

Mr. J. Smedley has the pharmacy at 683 Pittwater road, Dee Why.

Mr. J. R. Nolan has purchased D. A. R. Shepherd's Pharmacy, 67 Coleman street, Wagga Wagga.

Mr. R. W. Smith has purchased a pharmacy at 16 Carwar avenue, Carr's Park, Sydney.

Mr. L. N. Wilcox has purchased J. S. Roper's pharmacy, 870 Pittwater road, Dee Why.

Mr. P. J. Byron has purchased the pharmacy of Mr. B. V. Hayes, 18 Booth street, Annandale.

Mr. D. G. Cliff is opening a pharmacy at 1 Highclere avenue, Punchbowl.

Mr. H. Destro has purchased a pharmacy at 32 St. Paul's street, Randwick.

Mr. J. Callanan has purchased the pharmacy of Mr. R. J. Bilbe, 320 Victoria road, Marrickville.

Miss G. McFarlane is opening a new pharmacy at Newtown.

Mr. G. R. Munro is opening a pharmacy at Collar-enabri.

Mr. N. J. Annetts has purchased the pharmacy previously owned by the late Les. Skott.

Mr. R. Reid has purchased the pharmacy of Mr. K. M. Scotter, 28 Sydney road, Manly.

Mr. R. F. Morison is opening a pharmacy at 1117 Pittwater road, Collaroy.

Mr. Bowen, late Maclean, has purchased Mr. L. A. Bissaker's Pharmacy at Gosford. The pharmacy will be known as the Gosford Pharmacy.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie W. Smith and Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Fegent attended the recent Pharmacy Ball at Newcastle, under the auspices of the Newcastle and Hunter Valley Pharmacists' Association.

BIRTH.—Congratulation to Mr. and Mrs. John Fairfax on the birth of their third son, Kenneth John, on June 2. Mrs. Fairfax is a past president of the Association of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists of N.S.W., and Mr. Fairfax is a prominent coach in Pharmacy.

OBITUARY

We regret to record the death of **Graham Little**, who was in business as a pharmacist for many years. The late Graham Little was an uncle of James Little, now deceased, who was a member of the N.S.W. State Branch Committee of the Guild for many years.

Vale Arthur Wilmot

A pioneer of Australian Pharmacy passed away at Corowa on June 26. He was Arthur Wilmot, who entered the great silence in his 78th year. The late Arthur Wilmot had been in business for a few days over 50 years and had worked in his pharmacy at Corowa up to the day before his death.

Death of B.M.A. President

The president of the Federal Council of the British Medical Association, Sir Archibald Collins, died at his

home at Killara on June 23, from a heart attack. He was 65.

Sir Archibald was knighted in the 1955 New Year's honours list for rendering significant service as a leader of the medical profession.

The general secretary of the B.M.A. in Australia, Dr. J. G. Hunter, said Sir Archibald's death was a great loss to the medical profession. "He was beloved by the profession throughout Australia, and he was undoubtedly one of its leaders," said Dr. Hunter.

Sir Archibald was born at Lismore (N.S.W.) in 1890. He was educated at Fort Street Boys' School and Sydney University, where he graduated M.B., CH.M., in 1913. He enlisted in the A.I.F. in 1914 and won the D.S.O. and M.C. in France.

On his return to Sydney in 1919, he became superintendent of the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, a position he held until 1923, when he begun practice in Macquarie street.

He served for many years on the board of Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, and was a member of the Senate of the University of Sydney for 15 years.

He was at one time a director of the N.S.W. Red Cross and was honorary consulting physician of the R.A.N. for about 25 years.

The funeral took place at Northern Suburbs crematorium on June 27, after a service at St. Stephen's Church, Macquarie street, Sydney.

Mr. W. R. Cutler, President of the Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies of Australia, represented Pharmacy at the funeral.

N.S.W. CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB

Next Meeting.—Elanora Country Club.
Thursday, August 18.

ZONE MEETING AT LISMORE

An important Zone meeting was held at Lismore on Sunday, July 17. Present were the Director of Pharmaceutical Services, Mr. G. Jewkes, accompanied by Mr. J. G. Kelleher, Chief Pharmacist for New South Wales. The N.S.W. Branch of the Guild was represented by the State President, Mr. L. W. Smith. Mr. B. G. Fegent, President, attended on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales. Mr. A. E. Connolly (Secretary) also attended.

MR. J. CORBIN RECEIVES M.B.E.

In the recent Queen's Birthday Honours, we were pleased to see that Mr. James Corbin, pharmacist, of Mascot, was honoured with Member of the British Empire (M.B.E.), for his work as president of the N.S.W. branch of the Wireless Institute of Australia.

During the big floods, Mr. Corbin, with the aid of his voluntary amateur radio operators, worked long and tiring hours to help save lives and homes.

Congratulations, Mr. Corbin.

CHEMIST FINED FOR DIRTY SHOP

Mr. N. A. Bott, S.M., at Central Court of Petty Sessions, on July 6, fined a city chemist, Frank Alva Hammond, 64, whose pharmacy is in George street, Sydney, the sum of £40 for having unclean premises. Hammond pleaded guilty.

Health Board inspector Alec Walter Morgan said he inspected the premises on June 8, and found the dispensary walls and ceiling dirty and covered with dust. He said many cobwebs were on the premises and shelves, where drugs were stored, laden with dust. He



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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

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OPTOMETRICAL BOARD APPOINTMENTS

The Minister for Health, Mr. M. O'Sullivan, has announced the appointment of members of the Board of Optometrical Registration.

The board was reconstituted under legislation passed by State Parliament earlier this year.

Its members, who will hold office for three years, are: Messrs W. Ford (chairman), nominated by the Opticians and Optometrists' Association of N.S.W.; L. H. Harvey and V. C. Simon, nominated by the N.S.W. division of the Australian Optometrical Association; E. S. Bishop, nominated by the Minister for Health; Dr. J. Davis, nominated by the N.S.W. branch of the B.M.A., and Messrs. J. Lederer, nominated by the University of Technology, and G. R. Cameron, Under-Secretary for Health.

FINE OVER CLAIMS BY DOCTOR

Mr. A. E. Hodgson, S.M., fined a doctor £20 in Central Court of Petty Sessions on June 15, for obtaining money from the Commonwealth by false pretences.

The doctor, Joseph Roy Baker, 53, of Church street, Pymble, was charged with having claimed between April and September, 1953, under the Pensioners' Medical Health Scheme, for 2,597 home visits when he made only 2,204 visits. It was alleged that by this means the Springwood District Medical Service Association obtained £42/6/- from the Commonwealth.

Dr. Baker pleaded guilty.

Detective-Sergeant R. Walton, of the Company Squad, said Dr. Baker, while in practice in Bathurst road, Springwood, caused pensioner patients to complete a domiciliary voucher from the Commonwealth Health Scheme, instead of a surgery voucher. The difference was that 11/- a visit was received instead of 9/-.

At the time, he said, Dr. Baker was bankrupt and his medical practice had been purchased by the Springwood District Medical Service Association, to which the money was paid. The arrangement was that after the practice had paid off its debts, it would revert to Dr. Baker.

Walton said Dr. Baker told him he felt that he was giving the patients specialised treatment in various ray and ultra-violet treatments, and that a charge of 11/- was not unjustified. Baker said, "It was a foolish lapse. At the time I doubt very much if I was normal. I had a lot of worry."

Mr. Hodgson ordered Baker to pay £42/6/- compensation to the Commonwealth.

DOCTOR GRANTED £500 BAIL PENDING APPEAL

Mr. Justice Roper, in the Supreme Court, on July 7, granted Dr. Morris Seifert £500 bail pending an appeal to the Court of Criminal Appeal against a conviction and sentence. A Central Criminal Court jury on June 24 found Seifert and Ronald McKenzie Beesley, 33, Chemist, guilty on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Commonwealth of large sums of money by submitting false claims under the free medicine scheme. Mr. Justice Brereton sentenced them to 12 months' imprisonment. (For report of the concluding stages of the trial, see "A.J.P.," June 30, 1955, pp. 691-697.—Ed.)

Mr. S. Isaacs, Q.C., for Seifert, told Mr. Justice Roper that it was alleged at the trial that Seifert and his partner, Dr. Rellée George Skinner, 38, of Golf Links road, Killara, had written prescriptions for drugs which had never been received and never used. The Crown had charged four men, Seifert, Beesley, Skinner, and

Reginald William Rowley, 50, chemist, of Anzac parade, Kensington. The jury had acquitted Skinner and Rowley.

Mr. Isaacs said Seifert's legal advisers required his assistance to prepare the appeal. There were about half a million documents to go through. The transcript comprised about 2,000 foolscap pages.

Mr. R. G. Reynolds, for the Crown, said he would concede that the case was unusual. "In the case of convicted persons bail should only be granted in exceptional circumstances," he said. "I submit there are no exceptional circumstances here."

Mr. Reynolds said the Crown did not suggest that Seifert would not answer bail if it was granted.

Mr. Justice Roper said he thought exceptional circumstances had been established. The preparation of the appeal would necessarily be prolonged. He ordered Seifert to report to the officer in charge of Bondi police station each Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Mr. R. G. Reynolds (by the Commonwealth Crown Solicitor) for the Crown; Mr. S. Isaacs, Q.C., and Mr. A. H. Conlon (by Lightoller, Talty and Brooke) for Seifert.

CHARGE OF INFAMOUS PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT Tribunal Finds Doctor Not Guilty

The Medical Disciplinary Board Tribunal on July 1 found Dr. Horace John Foley not guilty of a charge of infamous professional conduct. The Tribunal sat for 11 days in hearing the case.

The charge alleged that between April, 1945, and October, 1954, he knowingly prescribed to Mrs. "N" a drug of addiction—morphine sulphate—in quantities in excess of her therapeutic requirements.

Judge Stacy, Chairman of the Tribunal, said members considered that Dr. Foley's evidence was unsatisfactory. But his evidence could not be rejected in the absence of confirmatory evidence.

His records gave rise to grave suspicion. Dates on prescriptions had been changed, and he made contradictory statements.

Judge Stacy said: "In all the circumstances a majority of the Tribunal is not satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that the charge has been made out."

"Therefore he find the respondent not guilty."

"It is the opinion of the Tribunal the patient's condition was one of an extraordinary and unusual nature."

"The finding of the Tribunal is not to be taken in any way as approval of the treatment given."

Mr. Eric Miller, Q.C., for Dr. Foley: I submit the last addendum is not within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal, and submit it should be deleted.

Judge Stacy: I don't propose to do that.

Judge Stacy said the Tribunal would make no recommendation about costs.

The charge against Dr. Foley was laid by the Chief Food Inspector, Mr. W. J. Madgwick.

At the hearing on July 1 Mr. T. E. F. Hughes, for Madgwick, said that he would not be proceeding with another similar charge which had been mentioned earlier.

The Tribunal consisted of Judge Stacy (Chairman), Dr. K. Craig, Dr. J. W. Flynn, Dr. R. Grieve and Dr. E. McMahon.

Mr. T. E. F. Hughes (by the State Crown Solicitor) for the complainant; Mr. Eric Miller, Q.C., and Mr. D. Mahoney (by Meagher, Kinley and Comans) for Dr. Foley.

DOCTORS' FEES RISE

Sydney doctors in the southern suburbs have increased their consultation fee to 17/6, and their visiting fee to 25/-.

It was subsequently reported that the Federal Minister for Health, Sir Earle Page, had threatened drastic counter-action as follows:

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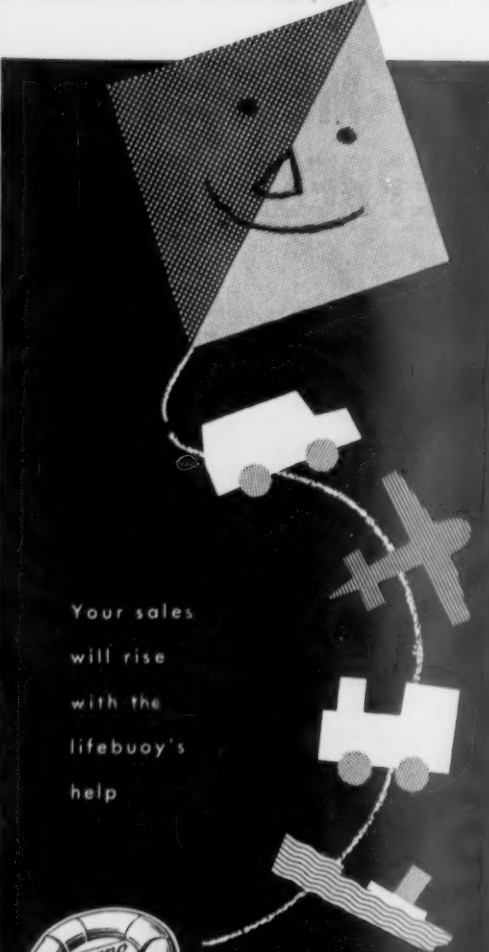
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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

times the Government benefit. This would leave patients to pay 20 per cent. of fees at most.

Requesting State Governments under their price-fixing powers to maintain the benefits scheme by fixing fees.

Abandoning the Government benefit if the B.M.A. Federal Council admitted it could not control its members' charges.

The Minister is reported as saying—

"The National Health Scheme is intended to ensure the best medical treatment and the best medicines for sick people under conditions that will enable them to seek early treatment with some security about the ultimate cost.

"The gift of life-saving drugs has made a contribution to patients' costs of £10 million a year, to medical benefits another £10 million and to pensioners another £4 million.

"If these Government contributions to the sick are to be mopped up by increases in doctors' fees, against the expressed wish and advice of the doctors' Federal organisation—from which the Government had received complete co-operation—the Government will be forced to consider the three courses of action open to it.

"The methods are simple enough, but I hope they will never become necessary, as they would inflict hardship in many cases.

"It would also deprive the scheme of its present elasticity, which is due to the 100 per cent. co-operation of the organised medical profession."

Commenting on the matter, "The Sydney Morning Herald," in a sub-leader, wrote—

"Sir Earle and the Doctors

"Seeing a threat developing to his cherished health scheme, Sir Earle Page has spoken very forthrightly about the raising of doctors' fees. He has warned the medical profession that the Government might be forced to restrict its payment of benefits to cases where fees were not increased, to rely on State price-fixing of charges, or to abandon its subsidies altogether. Dr. Page says that any of these courses of action would be 'simple.'

"So far from being simple, cancellation of the Government benefits would be difficult as well as drastic, since it would wreck the contributory insurance scheme. But the Minister for Health is justly worried over the rising charges. Already there is criticism of the growing cost to the Commonwealth of the medical and pharmaceutical benefits. If more money has to be found to offset higher medical fees, Cabinet and the Treasury will begin to look askance at the bill.

"What probably annoys Sir Earle Page is that, whereas he co-operated fully with the medical profession in working out the basis of the health scheme, regional associations of doctors are upsetting that basis by increasing fees without reference to the Government or, apparently, to their own central body.

"The public, too, will hardly relish these methods of medical price-fixing. Doctors, like everybody else, are affected by rising costs of living. But they must have found considerable compensation in the medical benefits scheme, which has encouraged people to seek advice and treatment and reduce bad debts and the number of non-paying patients.

"The profession has a very material interest in the maintenance of the Page scheme. Throughout his planning of it Sir Earle showed proper consideration for the doctors' viewpoint. They should, in turn, have regard for his present embarrassments, and strive to keep charges within limits which will not oblige the Government to call a halt to the cost of its benefits."

Medical Benefits

A correspondent to "The Sydney Morning Herald" raised the following point about the Medical Benefits Fund—

"Sir—The compilation of my income tax return today brought to light the following interesting and topical fact—

"Over the last few years my family has averaged a total of 10 visits annually to our local doctor, which, prior to the introduction of the medical benefits scheme, cost me £6/10/-.

"Contrary to recent press reports, Eastern Suburbs practitioners now charge one guinea for a surgery visit, so the cost of 10 visits is now 10 guineas. Add to this the annual medical benefits insurance premium of £7/10/-—and deduct the insurance refund of 12/6 per visit, and it will be seen that I pay a total of £11/10/-.

"In other words, under Sir Earle Page's so-called medical benefits legislation I pay £11/10/- for medical attention which formerly cost me £6/10/-.

"Who benefits, the medical profession or the public?"

"'Family Man,'

"Double Bay."

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

ANNUAL DINNER

The 1955 Annual Dinner of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales was held at the Carlton Hotel, Sydney, on June 16, at 7.0 p.m., there being present—

Mr. B. G. Fegent, President, The Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales; The Hon. M. O'Sullivan, Minister for Health; Professor R. H. Thorp, Director of Pharmaceutical Studies; Dr. H. Hastings Willis, State President, British Medical Association (N.S.W. Branch); Mr. S. E. Wright, Senior Lecturer in Pharmacy; Mr. L. W. Smith, President, The Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia (N.S.W. Branch); Mr. J. G. Kelleher, Chief Pharmacist, Commonwealth Health Department; Mr. J. L. Townley, President, The Pharmacy Board of N.S.W.; Mr. P. E. Cosgrave, Registrar, The Pharmacy Board of N.S.W.; Mr. G. R. G. Cameron, Under Secretary, Department of Health; Mr. R. Barbuto, President, R.S.S.A.I.L.A. Chemists' Sub-Branch; Miss M. G. Sweeney, President, Association of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists of New South Wales; Mr. Neil Steffensen, President, Sydney University Pharmaceutical Association.

Messrs. K. H. Powell, Vice-President, The Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales; A. F. Winterton, Treasurer, The Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales; W. R. Cutler, President, Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies of Australia; G. G. Benjamin, K. A. Cartwright, J. F. Plunkett, A. W. West, E. G. Hall (Councillors of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales); Mr. E. G. Larkin, Miss I. J. Latham, Mrs. Plaskett, Miss E. Palmal, Mr. E. Healy, Mr. P. I. Harding and Mr. A. E. Conolly, Secretary, The Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

After the loyal toast had been honoured, the Toast Master, Mr. W. R. Cutler, said: "Ladies and Gentlemen, this is the time you've been looking forward to all evening; the eloquence is about to start and who better could I call upon than our President, Mr. B. G. Fegent, to propose a toast to 'Pharmacy'."

Pharmacy

In proposing the toast, Mr. Fegent said:

"Before proposing the toast, I would like to mention that our Annual Dinner is held to mark each anniversary of the foundation of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales. Our Society was formed on June 6, 1876, at the Temperance Hall, Pitt street, Sydney. In the intervening 79 years we have travelled a long way. Our membership has risen from 20 to over 2,000.

"In proposing the toast to Pharmacy I feel I must

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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

couple with it Pharmaceutical Organisations, for behind any profession, trade or calling there must be some organisation or organisations to guide its members' steps in their conduct to the community and to each other, to act on behalf of its members in maintaining the status quo in their business activities, or to help a particular section and present its problems. Thus from these brief comments we deduce that each organisation has a most important function to perform, so that, not only may each member derive full benefit from its activities, but each organisation may have the benefit of the advice and knowledge of its kindred organisations. As each and all organisations are individually and collectively striving to better Pharmacy in all its many-sided activities, so each of their members must endeavour to keep Pharmacy on the plane to which it has been raised. This obligation has three separate parts, namely, (1) his action in respect of Acts of Parliament which he must obey to the best of his ability and not evade his legal obligations; (2) to honour his side of contracts with Government departments and wholesalers; (3) to ensure his dealings with the community through his customers are in accord with the highest concepts of his profession, for the esteem in which pharmacy is held by the general public is only as high as the esteem in which each pharmaceutical chemist is held by his own section of the community.

"From my personal observations, the vast majority of pharmaceutical chemists are honouring these obligations. They uphold the precept—'Act well your part, there all honour lies.'"

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to honour with me the toast of Pharmacy."

The guests then rendered "For he's a jolly good fellow."

The Toast Master then called upon Mr. L. W. Smith to respond, saying, "The jolly good fellow who is going to reply is a very old friend known to all of us."

Mr. Smith said: "It is very kind of you to refer to me in such terms; I have been called all sorts of things in my time, but one can only do what is right according to one's conscience."

"I am one of the founders of the Guild; I have been through all its vicissitudes during the past 25 years. The growth of Pharmacy in Australia over the past 30 years has been remarkable, and here I pay my tribute to the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales as the parent body. I recognise the great work the pioneers did, their hours of toil. I can recall the beginning of Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. I well remember the old M.P.A., which merged with the Guild. These were out-branches from the Pharmaceutical Society because under

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF N.S.W.—ANNUAL DINNER



Top—Left to Right: Mr. Leslie W. Smith, State President, N.S.W. Branch of the Guild; Mr. B. G. Fegent, President, Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W.; The Hon. the Minister for Health, Mr. M. O'Sullivan; Dr. R. Hastings Willis, State President, British Medical Association, N.S.W. Branch; Professor R. H. Thorp, Director of Pharmaceutical Studies; Mr. A. F. Winterton, Treasurer, Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W.; Mr. R. Barbuto, President, Chemists' Sub-Branch, R.S.S.A.I.L.A.; Mr. Neil Steffensen, President, S.U.P.A.

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its charter it could not cover all facets of pharmacy. Nowhere in the world is pharmacy so well organised as in Australia, and I say this with a first-hand knowledge of the facts."

Mr. Smith then referred to the need for improved educational facilities to promote the recognition and acceptance of the highest concept of the pharmacist's obligations towards the public, his colleagues and the government. (Applause.)

Our Guests

Mr. Cutler then called on Mr. Winterton to propose the toast, "Our Guests."

Mr. Winterton said that on glancing through the list of guests he noted that all had a common bond. They were all interested in providing a health service to the public. The Minister for Health saw that the laws were carried out and controlled the health services of the State. Mr. Winterton thanked the Minister, Mr. O'Sullivan, for the work he had done for Pharmacy.

Mr. Winterton said he was pleased to see present Dr. H. Hastings Willis, State President of the B.M.A. It had been stated that the chemists were the doctors' cooks, the doctors prescribed and the chemists dispensed what they needed.

"We have Professor Thorp," said Mr. Winterton, "Director of Pharmaceutical Studies, who is assisted by Mr. Wright, Senior Lecturer in Pharmacy. They work as a team turning out the younger pharmacists today. Then we have Mr. L. W. Smith, President of the N.S.W. Branch of the Guild. There is no need to tell you what the Guild does. We have Mr. Kelleher, Chief Pharmacist, who has to listen to our 'winges' and at the same time must do a good job for the Commonwealth of Australia. There is Mr. Townley, President of the Pharmacy Board, and I couple with him Mr. Cosgrave, the Registrar of the Board. I am pleased to see Mr. Barbuto, President of the Chemists' Sub-Branch of the R.S.S.A.I.L.A.—his Association keeps together those who have done a job for their country. We have Miss Sweeney, President of the Association of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists of N.S.W., and Mr. Neil Steffensen, President of the S.U.P.A., which helps the students in their studies. Over the years the various organisations of pharmacy have worked as a team."

The toast to "Our Guests" was then honoured.

Minister's Response

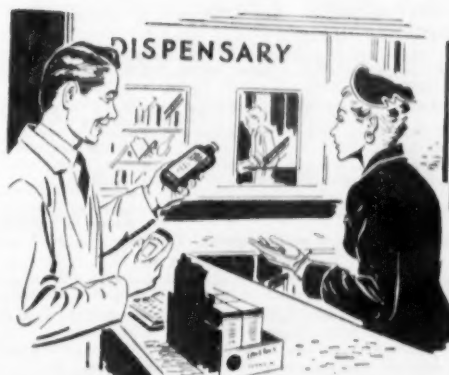
The Toast Master then called upon the Minister for Health to respond.

Mr. O'Sullivan thanked the Society for its genuine invitation to be present at the Annual Dinner; he was very pleased to be present. It was not a duty to be present, it was a pleasure. He offered congratulations to Mr. Fegent, the new President. He had known Mr. Fegent for some time. The retired President, Mr. E. G. Hall, seemed to be enjoying himself better tonight!

Mr. O'Sullivan said he had seen a blood and sand picture in which a picador was so good that he was made a matador. He became the great matador in Spain. He built a magnificent house and installed his mother in it. One morning he saw her scrubbing the steps; he said, "Mother, why are you doing that work?" and she replied "to keep my hand in, one false move and we may be right down." This illustrated the point that it is silly to think that one will go on and on for ever. The time comes when one must step down gracefully, carrying the memories of past accomplishments.

Mr. O'Sullivan paid a tribute to Mr. Cameron, Under Secretary, and Mr. Cosgrave, Registrar, for the work they were doing.

Mr. O'Sullivan then told the story of a golf club which arranged a golf championship for juniors 10 years and under. The first boy came out, put the ball on the tee, hit it hard and the ball went for about 200 yards. The father said "that is my son, he was reared on goat's milk." The second boy came out and hit the ball 230



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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

yards; his father said "that is my son, he was reared on the bottle." The third boy came out, put the ball carefully on the tee, made a mighty swipe, and the ball rolled only five yards. The father stepped out and said, "that is my son, he was reared on the breast and magnesia." This illustrated that no matter how hard you may try for the best it does not always work out, but whether we win or lose, give it our best.

Mr. O'Sullivan referred to the important work of the pharmacist and the high standard of his services to the public. (Applause.)

Other Responses

Mr. Cutler then called on Dr. Hastings Willis, who said "Thank you very much for the honour of representing the medical profession on this occasion. I can assure you that doctors do not regard pharmacists as their cooks. The guests here tonight have one bond in common. The general practitioner and the pharmacist have a common ancestor—the apothecary. In medieval times the apothecary dispensed the medicines which he prescribed. We have gone a long way since then. Prescribing in those times was a minor matter. The work of the apothecary bifurcated and now we have the general practitioner who does the prescribing and the pharmacist the dispensing. The general practitioners are grateful to the pharmacists. New products arrive so quickly that the practitioner has little chance to keep up with the growth of pharmacy and so they sought the help of the pharmacist in relation to these new products."

Dr. Hastings Willis said he testified to the great help he had himself received from the pharmacist. "We have a debt to the practising pharmacist and we do not regard him as a cook. Pharmacy is very far from a kitchen now; even the coloured bottles are a thing of the past, a sign of the times. Pharmacy is changing, too. The medical practitioner is very grateful for the help he receives from the pharmacist in the care of the sick." (Applause.)

Mr. Cutler then called on Professor Thorp.

Professor Thorp said it was six years since he came to Australia with great ideas of how much was to be achieved. At present the number of students in second year totalled 380 and it was difficult to know how to handle such a large number with the existing facilities. Pharmacy was growing very rapidly, but too many pharmacists were not being produced. One answer to the enormous intake of students would be to limit the number coming to the University, interview matriculants and pick out 1-5 as was done in the U.S.A. The other solution was to make a radical change at the University and provide additional facilities for training. Some at the University did not seem to think a pharmacist should be educated; they could not understand why a degree was necessary. However, as Dr. Hastings Willis said, the pharmacist must be able to assist the doctor and he could not do that properly unless he was a man of standing.

An expanded pharmacology course had been introduced at the University, comprising 18 lectures. Mr. O'Sullivan had been most helpful and had done all he could to expedite the introduction of the new course of training. However, the situation was worse than six years ago. One day, no doubt, the degree course would be implemented—say in 1960 or 1961.

Professor Thorp said he concluded with that unhappy note. He had enjoyed the evening. He regarded those present as firm friends and looked forward to meetings in future.

Mr. Cutler then called on Mr. Steffenson.

Mr. Steffenson said the students of today are the pharmacists of tomorrow. It was nice of the Society to invite him to represent the students at the Dinner.

As Professor Thorp had said, there was a very large number of pharmacy students. Unity was a good thing, and it was most desirable to have close contact with the parent body, the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

Mr. Cutler then called on Mr. Barbuto.

Mr. Barbuto said he was honoured to be present, representing the Sub-Branch which, from its inception, had been indebted to the Society for valuable assistance. Help had also been received from the Guild and the Pharmacy Board. To these three bodies he extended his thanks. The President of an organisation was only as good as the Secretary could make him. The present Society President, Mr. B. G. Fegent, had been the first Secretary of the Chemists' Sub-Branch, and but for his energetic and important work it might not yet have been formed.

The Master of Ceremonies said that apologies had been received from Mr. O. C. V. Leggo, who could not attend due to illness; from Mr. Cotterell, President of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia; and Mr. Eric Scott, Federal President of the Guild and Acting President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria.

Mr. Powell moved a vote of thanks to the Master of Ceremonies, Mr. Cutler, which was carried by acclamation, and the function concluded.

TRAVEL FUND OPENED FOR SYDNEY UNIVERSITY PHARMACOLOGY DEPARTMENT

Sydney University entertained representatives of ethical pharmaceutical manufacturing companies to a luncheon on June 17, to launch a travel fund for the Department of Pharmacology. Professor R. H. Thorp, Professor of Pharmacology, acted as host.

Other members of the University staff present were—The Vice-Chancellor (Professor S. H. Roberts), the Registrar (Mr. W. H. Maze), Dr. E. A. Johnson, Senior Lec-



Professor R. H. Thorp addresses the party on the Travelling Fund Project. From left to right: Mr. T. J. White (Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd.), Professor S. H. Roberts (Vice-Chancellor), Mr. A. A. Ball (D.H.A. Ltd.), Messrs. F. M. Needham (Boots Pure Drug Co. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.), Mr. R. Paul (Sandoz Ltd.); from centre, Mr. S. E. Wright (Senior Lecturer in Pharmacy), Mr. W. F. Scammell (F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd.).

turer in Pharmacology, Mr. S. E. Wright, Senior Lecturer in Pharmacy, Mr. A. Gamble, Public Relations Officer, Miss E. Nicholls, Public Relations, Miss J. Swales, Department of Pharmacology.

The guests were—Mr. Alan Ball, Drug Houses of Australia Ltd.; Mr. R. Paul, Sandoz Ltd.; Mr. J. F. Torpy, H. H. Buckley & Co. Pty. Ltd. (representing Mr. Buckley, overseas); Mr. F. S. Buckley, Imperial Chemical Industries of Aust. & N.Z. Ltd.; Mr. M. W. Humphreys, Charles McDonald Pty. Ltd. (representing Mr. McDonald, overseas); Mr. F. M. Needham, Boots Pure Drug Co. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.; Mr. T. A. Martin, May and Baker

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The Vice-Chancellor, Professor S. H. Roberts, Professor R. H. Thorp, Mr. A. Gamble (Public Relations Officer to the University), Mr. A. H. Francis (Nicholas Pty. Ltd.), Mr. F. M. Needham (Boots Pure Drug Co. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.).

Apologies were received from the following, who were all overseas—Miss R. Wilson, Beckers Pty. Ltd.; Mr. G. Percival, Allen and Hanburys (A'asia) Ltd.; Mr. W. J. Rogers, British Medical Laboratories Pty. Ltd., and Mr. H. H. Knop, Ciba Medical Co. Pty. Ltd.



Mr. S. E. Wright (Senior Lecturer in Pharmacy), Mr. M. W. Humphreys (Chas. McDonald Pty. Ltd.), Dr. E. A. Johnson (Senior Lecturer in Pharmacology), and Dr. A. Ungar (Andrew's Laboratories).

The luncheon was held in the Sutherland Room, Sydney University Union. Speaking afterwards, Professor Thorp welcomed the guests and said it was also pleasing that the Vice-Chancellor, a man with a great many calls upon his time, was able to be present.

The professor said he would first like to say something of the dependence of the University upon assistance from benefactors without its walls. "I can perhaps put

it rather better," he said, "when I say that we welcome keenly assistance to enable us to carry on our work hand in hand with those whose interests align with our own.

"Since the Department of Pharmacology was established in 1949 a great deal has been achieved, but there is always room for further developments, especially in a subject which is growing as vigorously as our own. In those days the Department was very small and there were tremendous numbers of students for just two of us to look after. At this stage a number of your companies came to our assistance in no uncertain manner. If I may enumerate their gifts, there was first the establishment of the Burroughs Wellcome Research Fellowship, and although Mr. Peter Smith is not here today, we extend our thanks to his company and to him personally our best wishes on his long deserved overseas trip.

"Very soon after, Drug Houses of Australia created a similar Fellowship and both of these represent gifts from these companies of some £1,300 per annum.

"We also had the pleasure of a similar Research Fellowship from Messrs. Nicholas, of Melbourne, who did something else in a very quiet way which was outstandingly helpful. For three years, we had a young man, Mr. R. J. Ladd, working as the Nicholas Research Fellow on the very difficult problem of the mode of action of drugs like aspirin. Although at the end of his tenure last year his future need not have been their concern, this company, together with Aspro. Ltd., of Slough, made a gift of £2,000 to the Department of Pharmacology, University College, London, in order that Mr. Ladd could work there for two years. They expected no promises from him and made him no definite promises for the future, but it is to be hoped that he may find a place in pharmacology on their behalf when his stay in London comes to an end.

"Very substantial aid is received from the National Health and Medical Research Council, the Life Assurance Medical Research Fund and the Commonwealth Department of Health, and when I tell you that the total aid from all these sources is about £11,000 per annum, you will realise what has been achieved in these last few years.

"Although these sums of money are large, we value just as much the smaller grants and gifts. The scholarships of Boots Pure Drug Co., through the good offices of Mr. Needham; the Roche Scholarship, through Mr. Trahar, and gifts towards equipment from Imperial Chemical Industries, Chas. McDonald Pty. Ltd., Andrew's Laboratories, the staff of Hallams Pty. Ltd., and Beckers Pty. Ltd., through the kindness of Miss R. Wilson. There are others, too, and I trust you will forgive me if I draw this list to a close.

"You will naturally wonder what we do for the pharmaceutical industry. I think I can say that there are few companies represented here for whom we have not done something. We are at your disposal with advice or answers to your problems. We are happy to carry out tests or analyses, but here we make some provisions, because it is not a function of a university department to become a testing authority. But of still greater importance is our training of the future staff of the pharmaceutical industry and the carrying out of research—a search for new knowledge—an activity, I might add, which is of benefit to all mankind.

"The donations which you have given us are useful adjuncts to the slender maintenance grant the university can afford. In this connection I must say that our Vice-Chancellor, Professor S. H. Roberts, has always been sympathetic to Pharmacology and has done everything he possibly could to help this building process.

"From so few staff in 1949 we have now some 30-odd teachers, research workers and technicians and I think the time has come to take our development a stage further.

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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

our young men and women the same opportunities as those to which their counterparts have access overseas. To achieve this end, it is my wish to invite each year a distinguished leader in Pharmacology or Pharmaceutical Science to Sydney to spend a few weeks with us here. I am sure with your help our University Senate will create a Visiting Professorship in this field and I am sure, too, that you would welcome such a visitor and benefit from such a project. I shall personally act as host to our guest and arrange for him opportunities to speak to meetings of students, scientific societies and to hold informal seminars and research group meetings.

"Such a project will result in wider information on the pharmaceutical industry of Australia overseas and will open the way for our most outstanding students to proceed to advanced study there.

"The time is not far distant when many of your companies can use highly trained graduates in the pharmaceutical sciences in the analytical laboratories, production floors and research activities which will develop in the next few years. There are, in fact, already frequent requests coming to me for just such people and it seems clear enough that no student who has become a master of this subject need fear for his future.

"Coupled with the idea of our visiting professor we must also envisage the provision of assistance to help our own people, teachers, research workers and senior students alike to travel overseas to attend conferences and take up post-graduate study. The university has very little finance for such purposes and since the needs for overseas study in our particular subject are so great, it seems imperative to join this activity with that already mentioned.

"I therefore wrote to you all and invited you here today to get these two ideas beyond that stage—in fact, to a position where a definite sum of money could be assured each year, thus enabling the Senate to proceed with the regulations and details which govern such university projects.

"The response already has been most heartening. Our aim is a total figure of some £1,500 to £2,000 per annum and already I have received contributions or firm promises of such contributions, ranging from £50 to £300 from Drug Houses of Australia, Sandoz, F. H. Buckley, Roche Products, Faulding, Burroughs Wellcome and Co., and very kind letters showing your interest from almost all of the companies represented here today."

Professor Thorp concluded his speech by saying he hoped that the project could be discussed amongst those present that day and that this would lead to the establishment of what would be a valuable precedent for a university department in Australia and one of which they could justly be proud.

The Vice-Chancellor of Sydney University, Professor S. H. Roberts, said he wished to thank all those present for coming as guests of the University, although he suspected it was not without some *arrière-pensée* on the part of Professor Thorp that they had been invited.

The Vice-Chancellor said he also wanted to congratulate Professor Thorp on behalf of the University for the great work he had done. He doubted if anyone present realised just how much Professor Thorp had accomplished despite intense discouragement. He had turned down offers of other good posts, but he was still here and it was still a case of thinking in terms of five years ahead. As they had heard Professor Thorp say, he had raised funds amounting to £11,000 a year. It was not difficult to raise money for such sciences as nuclear physics or veterinary science, but to raise this amount for Professor Thorp's subject had been by no means easy.

The Vice-Chancellor said he also wished to thank industry for the help it had given to the University of Sydney. During the last ten years the University had

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been making a drive to get in touch with industry, and it was realised that the University must produce the goods and show it was doing something. For its ordinary activities it depended on government assistance and its own finances, but for any expansion or anything extra it must depend on the outside community. He firmly believed that the University was no longer an ivory tower as it may have been in the past and that it now had its feet on the ground.

The Vice-Chancellor commended the idea of having a visiting professor. He had seen the good results of other visits from overseas. As a result of a recent visit from America the University was going to have a new organisation for training people in hospital administration under the Kellogg Pact. Getting really big people from overseas would pay dividends in every possible way. These people would also help in educating their politicians as to what a university should be, although he had the highest appreciation of the assistance that had been given by the Minister for Health, Mr. M. O'Sullivan.

It was also fundamentally important, the Vice-Chancellor said, for our own people to go overseas and he would particularly like to commend the company which had contributed £2,000 for a research fellow to work in London without any tags attached.

Mr. Alan Ball, of Drug Houses of Australia Ltd., apologised for the absence of Dr. Wallace Ross. He said there was no need for him to elaborate on what Professor Thorp had done. All present knew what excellent work he had done and he would like to convey his company's congratulations on it.

He was pleased to say his company was whole heartedly behind the establishment of a travelling professorship. The idea was an excellent one. As a growing country this was something to look forward to. This type of thing had not been done before in Australia to any extent and it was high time it should be done. Drug Houses of Australia Ltd. had much pleasure in contributing the sum of £200 per annum to the travel fund.

Mr. T. J. White, of Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd., said he would like to support the previous speakers in congratulating Professor Thorp on the work he had done in developing his department from practically nothing in 1949 to the present live and growing department, which would shortly be housed in much more palatial surroundings. His company heartily supported the travel fund scheme and would make a donation of an amount to be discussed later. He wished the project every success.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales met at Science House, 157 Gloucester street, Sydney, on July 5, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. B. G. Fegent (Chairman), K. A. Cartwright, A. W. West, S. E. Wright, J. F. Plunkett, J. L. Townley, A. F. Winterton, W. R. Cutler, H. W. Read and G. G. Benjamin.

Open Meeting: Welcome to Observers.—The president extended a welcome to the observers.

Observers present were—Messrs. J. T. Tippet, G. C. Burgess, R. T. Waters, J. Bridge, D. Lowrey, P. Harding and G. P. Tauro.

Honour Roll—Unveiling July 21.—Mr. Fegent said Mr. Loris Ingamells, a returned serviceman from World War I, had been asked to unveil the Honour Roll. Invitations had been issued to representatives of the various pharmaceutical organisations to be present. The Management Committee of the R.S.L. Sub-Branch had also been invited. After the unveiling, light supper would be provided.

It was resolved to ratify the actions of the executive.



AND OTHER FUNGOUS INFECTIONS OF THE SKIN

In the summer months when tinea and other fungous infections become most active the demand for a dependable preparation for their treatment increases in proportion.

Undex, which has proven its effectiveness in the prophylactic and therapeutic treatment of these infections, becomes more than ever a necessity to every pharmacist's stock.

The Ointment — in 2 oz. tubes

The Powder — in 3 oz. sprinkler drums

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More Lipstick & Face Powder
sales than any other brand

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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

Special General Meeting, Tuesday, September 27.—The secretary said that the Stawell Hall had been booked for the meeting. The proposed standards of professional conduct would be discussed, also proposed alterations to the Articles of Association, by special resolution.

Special Meeting of Council.—It was decided to hold the special meeting on Monday, August 8, at 8.0 p.m. and to discuss—

1. Proposals for improvement to the standards of professional conduct.

2. Amendments to the Articles of Association.

Science Group: Three-Monthly Lecture.—Mr. Fegent said that Dr. Adrian Johnson would deliver an address in the Stawell Hall on July 27. Plenty of publicity had been given to this talk.

Post-Graduate Lectures.—Demand for copies by country members.—Fourteen members requested copies of lectures and four suburban members.

It was decided to await further results after notification had been published in the "A.J.P."

First-Year Apprentices' Lectures

Examination, August 18.—The secretary said that no reply had yet been received from the University regarding the availability of the Great Hall for the examination.

Report by Executive.—Deferred until next meeting.

It was decided to send copies of the lectures to Mr. Wright for perusal.

Pharmacy Ball, August 1.—The selection of the supper was referred to the executive.

It was decided to adopt the same procedure as last year regarding the prizes.

Zone Meeting at Lismore, July 17.—It was decided to present to the Director of Pharmaceutical Services, the following questions—

1. When Aspirin et Codeine is written by a doctor, the Department returns the prescription and wants it written Mist. Aspirin et Codeine Co. A.P.F. It should not be necessary to be so precise with Mist. Aspirin et Codeine. Instead of having to run back to the doctor, the pharmacist should be allowed to put on what he supplied.

2. When Sulphadiazine Tablets are ordered and no strength specified, the Department always pays on the 5 grains instead of the 7½ grains.

3. Where two prescriptions are written on the same day and dispensed on different days, how is the pharmacist to check up on this?

Errors in prescriptions were often the fault of the doctor. The pharmacist was too much the policeman. The Department should draw the attention of the doctor to mistakes he is making in the writing of government prescriptions.

It was also decided to mention at the Zone Meeting, the matter of the Code of Ethics and copies of Post-Graduate Lectures.

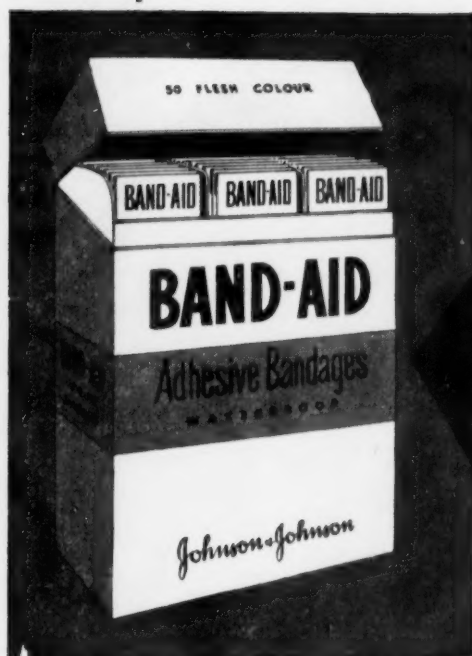
Display at Medical Exhibition.—Availability of the 1955 A.P.F.—The secretary read letters received from Mr. Kent.

Mr. Fegent said that even if the A.P.F. was available by the end of July, this would not give sufficient time for those in charge of the exhibition to become completely conversant with the contents of the new A.P.F.

Mr. Fegent said he had received a letter from Mr. Cotterell, who was disappointed that the A.P.F. would not be shown at the exhibition, as it had been decided not to participate. He would write a suitable letter to Mr. Cotterell explaining all the circumstances.

A.N.Z.A.A.S. Meeting, Melbourne, August, 1955.—Papers for Section "O" were listed.

Preface to 1955 A.P.F.—It was decided to write to Melbourne, suggesting that the 1955 A.P.F. should have a preface like the 1934 edition, even if it means holding



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Fit securely over cuts on knees and elbows.



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Quick, handy, economical, in packets of 12.



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For awkward injuries on knuckles, knees, etc. Stretch with every movement of the skin. Packed in tins containing assorted sizes. No cutting necessary.



THANKS FOR STOCKING MY FAVOURITE—
TRADE MARK
Vaseline Brand Petroleum Jelly

You're doing me and my pals round the neighbourhood a wonderful service having "Vaseline" Brand Petroleum Jelly always in stock. Saves me many an awkward moment at nappy change.

Dare say it represents a nice bit of business for you too, knowing the value my mother and most other mothers place in "Vaseline" Petroleum Jelly.

Of course baby's not the only one to benefit from this "Wonder Jelly". Every member of the household has a use or two for it. Treating burns, bruises, chapped hands . . . you know the type of thing.

You'll benefit by stocking "Vaseline" Petroleum Jelly. It's great for treating cuts, burns, bruises, scalds, chapped lips, skin irritations. Keep it always on display.



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CT52/3

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It's a First Aid Kit in a jar.

up publication. The A.P.F. should have the approval of the Federal B.M.A. If not, it detracted from the prestige of the A.P.F.

Applications for Membership were approved as follows:

Reinstatement — Full Member. — Harold Bingham, Hurstville Grove.

Associate Members.—Joseph Chong, Francis Leyland Cross, Janine Macarthur Hamilton, Edmund Lobel, John William Sparrow, Brian War.

Correspondence.—Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, re date of P.A.A. Conference, enquiring the dates on which the May, 1956, vacation falls. Mr. Wright said he would obtain the dates and send them to the secretary.

P.A.A., re Federal Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee, advising that it is now no longer necessary to select a representative from N.S.W. nominated by the N.S.W. Liaison Committee, as the Federal Council of the B.M.A. does not approve of the alteration of the constitution of the above committee. **Noted.**

P.A.A., intimating that advice has been received from the printers that the A.P.F. 1955 will be off the press before the end of July. Price fixed at 10/- per copy to the Societies. **Noted.**

P.A.A., memorandum re meeting of Executive held on June 17. The secretary read the Memorandum to the meeting.

Mr. S. E. Wright, forwarding comment on second batch of A.P.F. proofs. The comments had been sent on to Mrs. Manning.

Mrs. Jean M. Manning, enclosing fifth batch of galley proofs of the 1955 A.P.F. The secretary said that the fifth batch of galley proofs had been sent to Mr. Wright and Mr. Read, two copies only being available.

Mr. K. Attiwill, enclosing cutting from the code of ethics of the American Optometric Association. It was decided to consider this at the meeting on August 8. Copies to be sent to Councillors in the meantime.

Mr. R. T. Waters, Earlwood, forwarding suggested clause for incorporation in the Guide for Professional Conduct "Pharmacists should abstain from co-operation—through the sale of abortifacients and contraceptive devices or drugs—with such immoral practices as abortion and contraception." It was decided to send copies of Mr. Water's letters to the Councillors. Also any further comments which come in.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the New South Wales Branch of the Guild met at Science House, 157 Gloucester street, Sydney, on June 9, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. L. W. Smith (Chairman), W. F. Pinerua, R. W. Feller, R. S. Leece, C. D. Bradford, J. N. Young and P. Lipman.

Trade Dinner—Usher's Hotel, September 14.—Usher's Metropolitan Hotel Ltd. quoted for the dinner 28/- per head for any of the four suggested menus, plus cost of liquor, on the basis of consumption and the banquet room rental and floral decorations.

It was decided to accept the quotation. Cocktails at 6.30 p.m. Dinner to commence at 7 p.m.

Guild Flood Devastation Appeal.—Mr. Pinerua produced a letter from the manager of the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," attaching a cheque for the balance of flood appeal funds in hand in Melbourne, amounting to £2,668/0/6.

Mr. Pinerua said that a plan had been prepared for a second distribution of funds amounting to £2,820. In order to produce this round sum a further contribution by the N.S.W. State Branch of £8/16/- would be necessary. This would completely liquidate all funds collected and remitted to the New South Wales State Branch.

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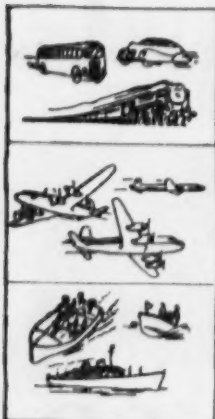
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There are extra
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Tell your customers what recent medical and pharmacological research and extensive tests proved about ANDRAMINE in motion sickness. Explain how the chemical compound of Chloro-theophylline with the Anti-histamine substance of Beta-dimethylamino-benzhydryl ether in easy-to-take ANDRAMINE Tablets has been proven non-toxic and free from unpleasant side-effects—is absolutely safe and effective. Help your customers beat the age-old evil of travel sickness, and earn welcome, extra profits for yourself! Stock and recommend ANDRAMINE Tablets.

ANDRAMINE Tablets for Adults, 12 for 3/6
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ANDREW'S
Andramine
(Brand of Beta-dimethylaminobenzhydryl ether & Chloro-theophylline)
TABLETS

FOR TRAVEL SICKNESS

NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

It was resolved to distribute the sum of £2,820 in accordance with the plan of distribution submitted by the executive and to further donate the sum of £8/16/- to the flood appeal. It was decided to ask Mr. Carlisle to audit the flood funds and to prepare an audited statement. It was mentioned that no administrative or supervisory expenses had been charged against donations.

Federal Delegate's Report.—Mr. Smith said that the Federal Delegate's report had been received by all.

Zone Meeting at Lismore on July 17.—Mr. Smith said that the meeting had been called at the request of Mr. Jewkes in order to obtain smoother working relationships between the Commonwealth Health Department and the chemists. It was decided that Mr. Smith and Mr. Conolly should attend.

New Members Elected.—Remo Bisaro, Panania; Haydn Milton Cox, McMahon's Point; Kenneth John Davies, O'Connor, A.C.T.; Peter Francis Dennis, Gunnedah; C. J. T. Hooke, Toukley; Robert Terry Peard Newman, West Tamworth; and Paul Noonan Wallace, Albury.

Resolved that applications be accepted.

Reinstatement.—Leslie L. Foran, Caringbah.

Reports of Sub-Committees were dealt with as follows—

(A) Trade and Commerce, Planning and Publicity.

Parke Davis Vitamin Month—Report of interview with Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Shields.—Mr. Feller said that on June 8, in company with the secretary, he had paid a visit to Parke Davis at Caringbah to discuss with Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Shields the outcome of Parke Davis Vitamin Month, May, 1955. The coming Purple and Gold Month was also discussed in relation to display material.

In respect to the Vitamin Month, the increase over the four main products was 74 per cent., a tremendous increase on lines already getting their goodly share of the vitamin market. The Parke Davis Co. would write, putting on paper their comments concerning the vitamin promotion.

The matter of display material for the Purple and Gold Month was discussed. Before commencing to produce display material the Guild would be consulted by Parke Davis.

Lantigen Promotion—July, 1955.—Mr. Feller said this had been discussed with Mr. Sack. Mr. Sack was including in his Lantigen advertisement a "plug" for the pharmacist as a gesture of goodwill. Noted.

Federal Trade and Commerce Conference.—The Federal Merchandising Manager wrote on May 18, advising that Mr. Feller's excellent suggestion had been approved by the Federal Executive. All expenses would be paid by the Merchandising Department.

It was observed that the date of the meeting had not yet been fixed.

Remits for Agenda.—Mr. Pinerua said these were a matter for the full State Branch Committee.

Softasilk Promotion—New Sampling Deal.—Colgate-Palmolive Pty. Ltd. wrote regarding a new free sampling deal with Softasilk Soap. The offer consisted of two cakes of soap, banded together with a free sample of Softasilk Hand Beauty Cream. However, protection should be given to loyal customers who have stocks in hand which would not be accompanied with the bubble sample. They should not have to buy forward stocks to get the samples. A principle was involved.

It was resolved to point out to Colgate's that where the chemist has stocks he should be able to get supplies of the samples for the existing stock.

List of Parcel-Buys.—Mr. Feller said that the Wholesale Drug Co. had gone to a lot of trouble in supplying a lengthy list of parcel-buys. A letter of thanks should be sent to the Wholesale Drug Co. accordingly. The matter of production of a list would be discussed with the Pricing Sub-Committee.

(B) Pricing Sub-Committee.

Retail Price List No. 26 had been issued.

Abridged Dispensing Drug Tariff.—Mr. Leece handed in an amended list for publication.

Container Prices, D.D. Tariff.—Mr. Leece pointed out that the container prices had altered in a number of cases.

A.P.F. Preparations.—Mr. Leece said he had half finished a new list for publication.

(C) Repatriation, Lodge and Hospital Dispensing.

Dispensing in Public Hospitals.—Messrs. Smith and Connolly reported on an interview with Mr. J. A. Stephen, Assistant Secretary, and Mr. Davis on June 3. Guild members in 40 different towns had been written to to ascertain definitely whether P.B.'s were supplied by the local hospital without their proper dispensing by a pharmaceutical chemist.

N.H.S.—(1) New Regulation 26A.

(2) Removal of Ext. Hepatis Liq. as a P.M.S. benefit. The question was raised whether old scripts for Ext. Hepatis Liq. were invalid, and whether repeats written before June 1 could be dispensed.

Medical Benefits Fund of Australia and Hospitals Contribution Fund.—After discussion it was resolved to take a plebiscite of members on the question whether they desired to continue as agents of this Fund or not in view of its refusal to increase the commission to agents beyond the rate of five per cent.

Glucjel and Medi-Candy Display and Selling Unit.—Mr. Smith said that Mr. Cain had produced a wire basket which he suggested should be used for displaying and selling Glucjels and Medi-Candy. About 1400 baskets would be needed.

Mr. Feller said he had suggested to Mr. Cain that he should produce a shallow basket and he had done so.

After further discussion it was decided to pay half the cost of the baskets.

The matter of the cards on the baskets was referred to the Trade and Commerce Sub-Committee for discussion.

(D) Industrial and Early Closing.

Application for New Chemists' (State) Award.—Mr. Smith said that the Pharmacists (State) Conciliation Committee had met on June 1. The Committee had referred all the matters still in dispute to the Industrial Commission for determination.

S.B.C. Election, 1955.—It was reported that nominations would close on July 11. The retiring members of the committee were Messrs. C. D. Bradford, R. W. Feller, R. S. Leece, O. C. V. Leggo, W. G. Sapsford and R. L. Frew.

Poisons Advisory Committee—Representative.—After discussion, it was resolved that Mr. Pinerua should take this position.

Mr. Pinerua accepted, but said he would be prepared to stand down again for Mr. Leggo to take over. The matter of the new Guild nominee to be referred to the Poisons Advisory Committee.

Card—Late Opening Fees.—Simmons Ltd. quoted £9/12/6 for 1,500 cards. It was decided to accept this quotation.

P.A.T.A. Representative.—Mr. Feller submitted his resignation as a member of the Retail Section of the P.A.T.A. Council.

It was resolved that Mr. Lipman be nominated to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Feller.

Correspondence.—Mr. W. G. Meldrum, Woy Woy, tendering resignation, having sold pharmacy to Mr. Judd. Thanking all officials of the Guild for the work they are doing and thanking the office staff for courteous and prompt attention to any enquiries made. Noted.

Mr. L. Ingamells, suggesting that Guild members be asked for details where H.C.F. and M.B.F. subscribers have been treated harshly. Noted.

General.—It was reported that Syrup Ephedramine could be purchased from "The Sun-Herald." It was decided to look into this matter.

The meeting terminated at 11 p.m.



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VICTORIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members in Victoria desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Editor (FJ 5161).

The partnership between Messrs. J. C. Harvey and J. M. Byrne has been dissolved, and Mr. Harvey is trading under the name of Carl Harvey as usual.

Miss O. T. Malone is in Epworth Hospital, and has closed her pharmacy at Pascoe Vale, temporarily.

Mr. Aleck Miller has purchased the pharmacy of Mr. C. H. Gaunson at 495 High street, East Prahran, and will take over on August 1.

Mr. B. B. Brown has purchased the pharmacy of Mrs. M. A. Wheeler, at 526 Mt. Alexander road, Ascot Vale, and will take over on August 1.

Mr. D. J. Hanan advised that his pharmacy at 127 Fitzroy street, St. Kilda, has been closed, and he is acquiring new premises at 276 Whitehorse road, Balwyn.

Mr. H. H. Richmond, who left on an eight months' trip to Great Britain on May 9, 1955, in a recent letter to his daughter, Mrs. Parker, reported that he had been thrilled with the experiences he has had and the hospitality received. At the time of writing Mr. Richmond, who was formerly first senior partner in Henry Francis and Company, had just completed an interesting trip through Devon and Wales and up to Scotland and down along the East Coast.

Wedding.—The marriage of Patricia Helen Ashley and James William John was celebrated at St. Andrew's Kirk, Ballarat, on July 23. On July 30 the couple left in the "Strathmore." They plan to be away for about two years.

MANAGERS AND RELIEVERS: JULY LIST

Reliever:	Pharmacy:
Miss L. Anderson ..	G. H. Ross, Mansfield.
J. Baker ..	Mrs. O. G. Powell, Port Fairy.
L. Benporath ..	U.F.S. Dispensary, E. Brunswick.
K. H. Billings ..	S. J. Carroll, Gardenvale.
J. Crawford ..	D. C. Briggs, Yarrowonga.
G. L. Connell ..	U.F.S. Dispensary, Prahran.
C. M. Cripps ..	F. A. O'Connor, Moonee Ponds.
S. Curran ..	J. B. Gough, Gardenvale.
Miss Evans ..	H. C. B. Henshall, Sth. Melb.
C. D. Everett ..	G. A. Whitford, Jeparit.
Miss J. Fraser ..	P. M. Balding, Mansfield.
Miss K. A. Gartlan ..	C. L. Drury, Glen Iris.
A. T. Galvin ..	Lloyd & Co., Geelong.
Mrs. Hermiston ..	Miss J. W. Lineker, Warrnamb'.
D. J. Hanan ..	A. H. Mansell, Glenferrie.
I. R. Hanger ..	P. M. Balding, Mansfield.
B. C. Hornby ..	Mrs. Branson, Blackburn.
Miss Jones ..	U.F.S. Dispensary, Fairfield.
W. Knell ..	N. W. Cook, Glenferrie.
I. D. Lang ..	C. V. McKeon, Dandenong.
Mrs. Lanyon ..	H. Synnman, Melbourne.
G. C. H. Le Plastrier ..	Miss Sutherland, Geelong.
H. Malcolm ..	J. E. Ritchie, Williamstown.
Miss Martin ..	F. St. K. Uren, Hamilton.
Miss Noonan ..	L. G. Suggett, Warrnambool.
B. D. O'Donnell ..	H. J. O'Halloran, Nth. Fitzroy.
Miss J. E. Oulton ..	H. Francis & Co., Myers, Melb.
Miss F. E. Pardew ..	W. J. Keyte, Maldstone.
	J. F. Oaten, Preston.
	J. C. Boyd, Ringwood.
	P. Rigglo, Bentleigh.
	D. G. Potter, Bairnsdale.

Miss M. J. Paterson ..	J. Paterson, Warrnambool.
Miss Read ..	A. L. Hull, Melbourne.
A. Redapple ..	K. J. Munday, Holmesglen.
A. B. Rundle ..	J. B. Kay, Wangaratta.
D. H. Sheffield ..	L. J. Premier, Yallourn.
J. C. Spencer ..	A. A. Reeve, Merlynston.
	C. H. M. Bennett, Balaclava.
	V. D. Preston, Reservoir.
	S. H. C. Henshall, Sth. Melb.
	S. J. Carroll, Gardenvale.
S. Schwarz ..	V. J. Gild, Melbourne.
G. Tait ..	H. J. O'Halloran, Nth. Fitzroy.
	J. A. Wilson, Fitzroy.
Miss E. R. Thacker ..	U.F.S. Dispensary, Geelong.
Miss G. M. Turnour ..	U.F.S. Dispensary, Carlton.
Mrs. Walker ..	H. A. Synnman, Melbourne.
A. Weinstock ..	D. Williams, Pascoe Vale.

Appointment of Managers

Mr. R. A. Cuthbertson has been appointed manager of Bloore's Pharmacy, Warrnambool.

Miss K. U. Keogh has taken Mr. T. Cochrane's position at the Austin Hospital, Heidelberg.

Mr. T. P. O'Callaghan has been appointed manager of Mr. J. J. Burston's Pharmacy, Ararat.

Mr. I. L. Bill has terminated his appointment with Beacham's Pharmacy, and has been appointed manager of Mr. V. Israel's Pharmacy, Deakin Ave., Mildura.

Mr. T. E. Cox is managing the pharmacy of the late G. H. Cooke at Mont Albert.

Miss E. Ray Thacker has returned from overseas and is relieving at the U.F.S. Dispensary, Geelong.

Mr. W. D. Wheeler has been appointed manager of U.F.S. Dispensary, Glenhuntingly.

Mr. S. W. Hill has been appointed manager of Mr. V. D. Preston's Pharmacy, Regent, in place of Mr. Springsteen, who has gone to U.S.A.

NEW PHARMACIES

New pharmacies have been opened at the addresses indicated:

Mr. H. C. Jenkin, 219 Tucker road, Bentleigh.
Mr. A. R. Osbourne, 88a Strathmoreton road, Reservoir.
Mrs. E. Rabinov, nee Nanscawen, 326 South road, Moorabbin.
Mr. A. R. Hibberd, 771 Station street, Box Hill.
Mr. R. M. Edwards, Menzies ave., North Dandenong.
Mrs. M. L. Newton, nee Waters, 324 Highett road, Highett.
Mr. J. K. and Mrs. Trinder, 117 Vines road, Geelong West.

Business Changes

The following pharmacies have changed hands:

Mr. V. Gandolfo, purchased from H. W. Jones, St. Kilda.
Mr. G. R. and Mrs. Warnecke, from W. D. Nicholas, North Brighton.
Mr. T. D. Adamson, from D. W. Braddy (estate of), Cohuna.
Mr. S. G. Hale and Miss D. Pratt, from Mrs. L. V. Peacock, Moonee Ponds.

OBITUARY

George Harold Cooke

We deeply regret to announce the death of George Harold Cooke, which occurred on July 12, 1955. Mr. Cooke qualified at the Final Examination in Victoria in 1916. At one stage he conducted a number of pharmacies in the Surrey Hills, Mont Albert district, but more latterly confined his interest to the one establishment.

Mr. Cooke is survived by a widow, two daughters and a son. One daughter, Mrs. Nancy Mills, qualified

MIGHTY WINTER ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN

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Heinz stockists have proved that a well-stocked Baby Food Department means bigger profits. You can prove it, too, in your own pharmacy.

the most
trusted

**BABY
FOODS**

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in Australia are
HEINZ

as a pharmaceutical chemist in 1946. We offer our deepest sympathy to all the members of the family.

Albrecht Ludwig Julius Peters

We regret to record the death of Albrecht Ludwig Julius Peters, which occurred on July 18, 1955. Mr. Peters originally qualified in South Australia, and subsequently transferred to Victoria, where he was in practice as a pharmaceutical chemist for several years. He then proceeded with the medical course at the University of Melbourne, and, although above the average age of commencement of such a course, succeeded in qualifying without difficulty. We express our sincere sympathy to relatives of the late Dr. Peters.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA

Quarterly Meeting

At the quarterly meeting held on July 13 the attendance of members was not as great as anticipated by the Council.

Dr. R. S. Andrews, Chairman and Managing Director of the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria, delivered a fascinating and highly instructive address on the future of brown coal development in Victoria.

Weather conditions were most unpleasant, and this probably accounted for the fact that only approximately 80 members attended. Those, however, who braved the elements were charmed by the personality of the lecturer and the extremely interesting subject matter which he presented.

At the conclusion of the lecture a vote of thanks to Dr. Andrews was carried with enthusiasm. After the conclusion of the meeting, refreshments were served in the College Museum.

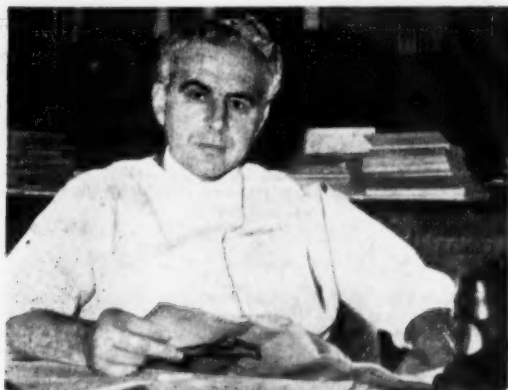
A summary of Dr. Andrews' address will be published in an early issue of the Journal.

POISONING OF DOGS

Police in the Box Hill, Hartwell, Burwood, Camberwell area are concerned at the number of dogs which have been poisoned in recent years. They have established that Strychnine has been the poison used, and believe that the poisoner is a resident of the district. Examination of chemists' Poisons Registers, however, has failed to give a clue. Any chemist who has any information which he thinks would give a clue should communicate with Camberwell C.I.B.

MELBOURNE DEMONSTRATION OF SALK VACCINE

The Department of Bacteriology, University of Melbourne, arranged an exhibition at the Myer Mural Hall



Professor Sydney D. Rubbo, M.D. (Melb.), Ph.D., Dip. Bact. (Lond.), B.Sc., M.P.S. (Syd.).

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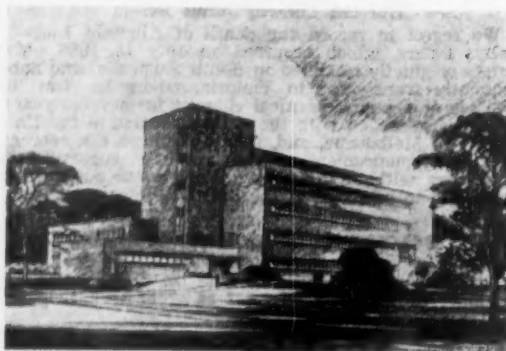
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VICTORIA—Continued



An architect's sketch plan of a new School of Microbiology.

annexe from June 27 to July 8, to demonstrate the production and use of the Salk Vaccine.

It was part of the University Centenary Appeal, and was designed primarily to emphasise the urgent need of a new School of Microbiology, which should include departments of virology and microbial genetics.

The display was most successful, and the hall was thronged daily by interested visitors anxious to learn about the vaccine and its use against polio.

A session was reserved specially for pharmacy, and on Thursday afternoon, July 7, between 180 and 200



Dr. P. L. Bazeley, O.B.E., M.B., B.S. (Melb.), B.V.Sc. (Syd.), who will direct the production of Polio Vaccine in Australia.

Herald Photo.

pharmaceutical chemists and senior students assembled on the invitation of Professor Rubbo, Head of the School of Bacteriology and Director of the Public Health Bacteriological Laboratory. Professor Rubbo was introduced to the audience by the Dean of the School of Pharmacy (Mr. A. T. S. Sissons).

The professor gave an introductory talk on the display, and the visitors then divided up into groups of 25, and were shown around by Associate Professor

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by your physician
because of its . . .*



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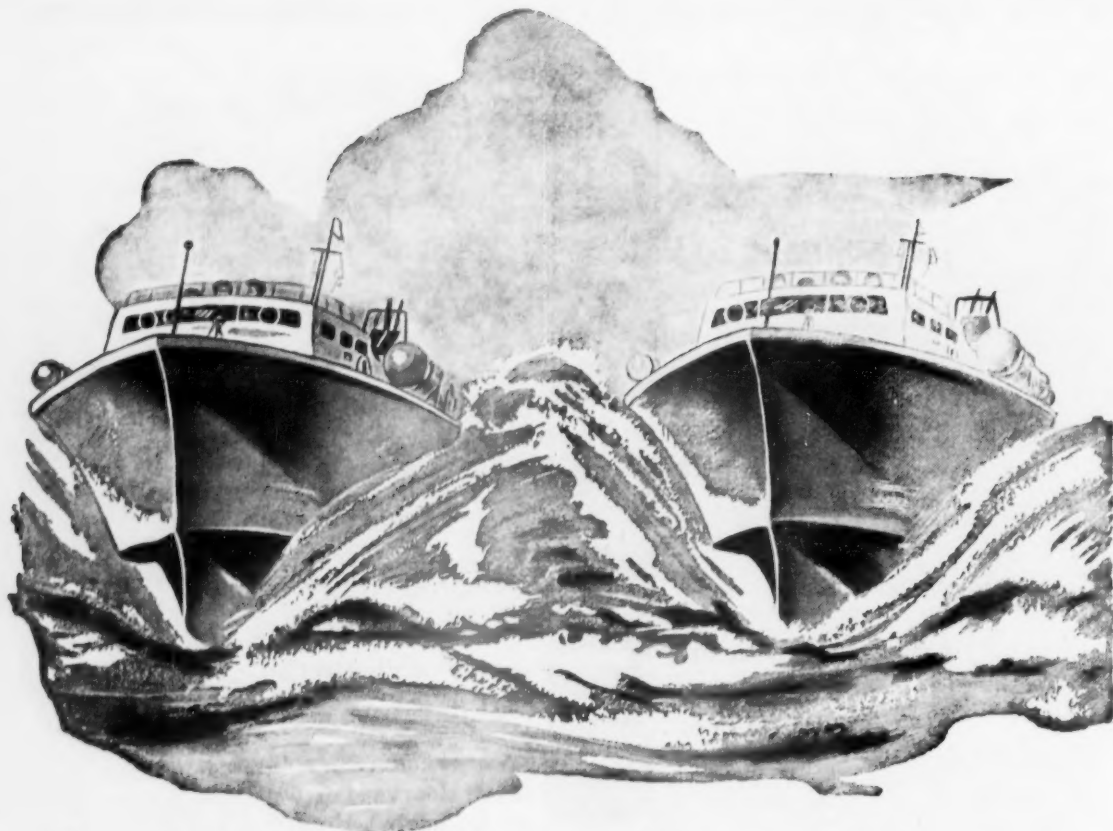
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against winter ailments of the rheumatic group, etc., has been launched on behalf of **DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOIDS and MENTHOLD CREME**. High frequency radio announcements over all Radio Stations, regular advertising in Daily and Sunday Press, Women's and National Magazines are all selling the double home treatment—**MENTHOIDS** to treat the cause and **MENTHOLD CREME** to give immediate relief from pain. Make sure your stocks are right to meet winter's demand. Remember, every sale of **MENTHOIDS** can mean a sale of **MENTHOLD CREME**. Boost YOUR sales by the double attack!

Get your share . . . of the extra profit available on B.M.L. products by buying in £10 (or more) parcel lots.

There's an extra 7½% for you on an assorted parcel of:—**MENTHOIDS, MENTHOLD CREME, FORD PILLS, YOUTH-O-FORM, PRESSOR SALT, CURLYPET, KANATOX, NUXOIDS, FORD INHALER, Etc.**

★ Attractive Display Material, Counter Leaflets and Ready-serve Dispenser Racks available on request.

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Gray, Dr. M. M. Wilson, and members of the staff of the School of Microbiology.

All were impressed by the completeness and clarity of the exhibition, which was in fact an object-lesson in methods of modern display.

REPORTS ON EXAMINATION PAPERS—FEES INCREASED

An amendment of the Pharmacy Regulations published in the Government Gazette of July 6, 1955, provides that candidates requiring reports on any papers submitted at the Preliminary, Intermediate, or Final Examinations shall in future apply for such reports within fourteen days of the publication of the results of such examinations and pay for such reports a fee of £2/2/- for each paper reported upon.

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES REGULATIONS

Regulation 3 of the Proprietary Medicines Regulations has been amended by proclamation in the Government Gazette of June 29, by substituting for the words "two guineas" the words "five guineas." This relates to the fees payable for attendance of members at meetings of the Proprietary Medicines Advisory Committee.

ADDITIONS TO DANGEROUS DRUGS SCHEDULE

The following substances were added to the Schedule of Dangerous Drugs (paragraph 1 of the Sixth Schedule to the Poisons Act 1928) by Proclamation in the Government Gazette, July 6, 1955:—

Dihydrohydroxymorphine, its salts and all preparations thereof.

4, 4-diphenyl-6-dimethylamino-3-hexanone, its salts and all preparations thereof.

It should be noted that all preparations of these drugs and their salts irrespective of percentage are controlled, and that this covers preparations of 4, 4-diphenyl-6-dimethylamino-3-hexanone such as "Ticarda" tablets.

ADDITIONS TO SPECIFIED DRUGS SCHEDULE

The following substances were added to the list of Specified Drugs (paragraph 2 of the Sixth Schedule to the Poisons Act 1928) by a proclamation in the Government Gazette of July 6, 1955:—

Thiacetazone and all other derivatives of benzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone and their preparations and admixtures.

APOTHECARIES' MEASURES

Availability of Measures Complying to Standards of Weights and Measures, Act

Under the provisions of the Weights and Measures Regulations, metric measures for dispensing of capacity less than 250 millilitres must be of inverted conical shape.

Because of the impossibility of obtaining measures which comply, provision was made in the Regulations for the use by chemists of cylindrical measures. This provision will expire on October 1, 1955, after which date measures conforming with the standard must be used. Measures in the following sizes are to be available:—

- 5 mil.
- 10 mil.
- 20 mil.
- 50 mil. (both squat and tall).
- 100 mil.
- 200 mil.

Inquiries from the manufacturers have been made, and advice has been received that within a short time of receiving orders suppliers will be in a position to meet the full demand for conical metric measures, complying with the specifications of the Weights and Measures Regulations. In order that the demand may be ascertained it is desirable that chemists place their orders with their wholesale houses without delay.



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VITAMIN E IN MEDICINE

STEINBERG C.L. Vitamin E in the treatment of fibrositis. *Am. J. Med. Sci.* 201, 347-9 (1941).

Fibrositis is a disease characterised by inflammatory reaction of fibrous connective tissue anywhere in the body. Primary fibrositis is a metabolic disease, and secondary fibrositis is muscle pain and swelling associated with primary diseases such as arthritis, rheumatic fever, gout, etc. Primary fibrositis is sometimes diagnosed as lumbago, torticollis, muscular rheumatism, myositis, etc.

Vitamin E is of value in the treatment of primary fibrositis, but has little, if any, beneficial effect in cases of secondary fibrositis.

Thirty patients with primary fibrositis were treated with vitamin E either as wheat germ oil or as mixed natural vitamin E concentrate (120 mg. of tocopherol per day). Complete relief was obtained by all patients.

STEINBERG C.L. Dilute and concentrated preparations of the tocopherols (vitamin E) in the treatment of fibrositis. *N.Y. State J. Med.* 42, 773-8 (1942).

Twenty cases of primary fibrositis were treated with pure α -tocopherol, mixed tocopherol concentrates, and wheat germ oil. All of the vitamin E preparations were effective, but the more concentrated forms rather than wheat germ oil were preferred for therapy because no gastric disturbances were induced by them.

STEINBERG C.L. Tocopherols (Vitamin E) in treatment of primary fibrositis. *J. Bone Joint Surg.* 24, 411-23 (1942).

Natural mixed tocopherols, 120 to 240 mg. daily, were given to 20 patients with primary fibrositis. Definite improvement resulted in all cases. Forty other patients were given 300 mg. daily. Most of these patients improved after one week of treatment, and all but five were completely relieved of their fibrositic symptoms. Severe local reactions occurred when tocopherol concentrate was given intramuscularly at weekly intervals for three weeks, but all nine patients were relieved of fibrositic symptoms.

All of 12 patients given 200 mg. of tocopherol in corn oil intramuscularly at weekly intervals and observed for two to four months were also definitely relieved.

The fibrositis of nine out of 12 patients who received 65 mg. of tocopherol by mouth three times daily was definitely improved. Six of ten patients who received 65 mg. of tocopherol by mouth were completely relieved.

Inserted in the interests of Pharmacists by
Pro-Vita Products Pty. Ltd.,
422 Collins Street.
Melbourne.

VICTORIA—Continued

AMENDMENT OF FOURTH SCHEDULE TO THE POISONS ACT 1928 (No. 3748)

(Extract from Government Gazette, July 20, 1955.)
By His Excellency the Governor of the State of Victoria and its Dependencies in the Commonwealth of Australia, etc., etc., etc.

By virtue of the powers conferred by section twenty-four of the Poisons Act 1928, I, the Governor of the State of Victoria, in the Commonwealth of Australia, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said State, and on the recommendation of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, do by this my Proclamation add to Part II of the Fourth Schedule to the said Act the names of the following substances and preparations:—

Dieldrin and all substitution and/or addition products of dimethanonaphthalene, whether described as Dieldrin, Aldrin, Endrin, Isodrin, or by any other name and preparations or admixtures thereof except preparations containing less than 2 per cent. of such substance and labelled as follows:—

(a) With a statement of the percentage of Dieldrin, and

(b) With the following warning:—

"Not to be used for spraying into the air, as for flies, nor for general application to large areas, nor for spraying bedding. When used indoors, apply directly with brush or swab. Avoid inhalation or contact with skin or foodstuffs."

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the State of Victoria aforesaid, at Melbourne, this twelfth day of July, in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-five, and in the fourth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

(L.S.)

DALLAS BROOKS,

By His Excellency's Command,

E. P. CAMERON,

Minister of Health.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

AMENDMENT TO THE SECOND SCHEDULE TO THE POISONS ACT OINTMENTS CONTAINING SYNTHETIC COCAINE

An amendment of the Second Schedule to the Poisons Act 1928 published in the Government Gazette of July 6, 1955, has the effect of removing from Part I of the Second Schedule to the Poisons Act to Part II ointments containing not more than 0.5 per cent. of water-soluble synthetic substances. The effect of this is that certain items which previously were subject to the restrictions of Part I may now be sold without poison book entry, etc. The wording of the amendment is as follows:—

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency the Governor of the State of Victoria and its Dependencies in the Commonwealth of Australia, &c., &c., &c.

Whereas by section four of the Poisons Act 1928, the Governor in Council by Proclamation on the recommendation of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria may transfer any article from any part of the Second Schedule to the Poisons Act 1928 to another part of such Schedule:

And whereas ointments containing not more than one half of 1 per centum of any water soluble synthetic substitute for cocaine are included in the articles mentioned in the first part of the said Schedule and the Pharmacy Board of Victoria desires that such ointments should be transferred to the second part of such Schedule.

Now therefore I the Governor of the State of Victoria in the Commonwealth of Australia, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said State and on the recommendation of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, do by this my Proclamation transfer the articles—ointments containing not more than one half



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The first of the Schenley Pharmaceutical Preparations for the Australian market was released in May this year, and enjoyed immediate success. A profitable opportunity for Pharmacists exists through the introduction of this new product—

'Nucrose' Schenley

oral fat emulsion provides for quick gain in weight without gastric burden. An unusually small particle size (average 1 micron) favours ease of digestion and rapid assimilation. Bottle size 16 ozs.

Pharmacists should welcome, too, the timely release in June of

'TrepheX' Schenley

a non-narcotic, expectorant cough syrup with outstanding decongestive, stimulating and antihistaminic values. The highly effective formula of 'TrepheX' provides cough control in a wide variety of clinical conditions. Its highly pleasing, anise flavoured vehicle assures acceptance by all age groups.

'TrepheX' is supplied in both 4 and 16 oz. bottle sizes.

Both these products have been introduced with a vigorous distribution of literature, detailing and samples to doctors, plus advertising in medical publications.

This extensive promotion should result in substantial sales for these attractive new products.

Both 'Nucrose' and 'TrepheX' are obtainable from all wholesalers throughout Australia.



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● Tas.: Millen Bros., 165 Elizabeth St., HOBART ● S. Aust.: W. A. Goddard & Co., 66 Rundle St., ADELAIDE
● W. Aust.: I. H. Benjamin & Co., Cremorne Arcade, Hay St., PERTH. And all wholesale druggists.

of 1 per centum of any water soluble synthetic substitute for cocaine—from the first part of the Second Schedule to the second part of such Schedule by adding at the end of paragraph (a) of the item commencing "14. Cocaine, synthetic substitutes for.—" in the Second Schedule, List of Poisons, first part of the Poisons Act 1928 as amended by any Act or enactment the expression—

"except ointments containing not more than 0.5 per centum of such water-soluble synthetic substances"

and by adding at the end of the item commencing "17. Cocaine, synthetic substitutes for.—" in the Second Schedule, List of Poisons, second part, of the Poisons Act 1928 as amended by any Act or enactment, the following expression:—

"(iv) Ointments containing not more than 0.5 per cent. of water-soluble synthetic substances capable of use for local anaesthesia such as Procaine Hydrochloride, Novocaine, Borocaine, Benzamine Lactate, Amethocaine Hydrochloride, Tetracaine, Amylocaine Hydrochloride, Stovaine, Nupercaine Hydrochloride, Butacaine Sulphate, Butyn."

Given under my hand and the Seal of the State of Victoria aforesaid, at Melbourne, this twenty-eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifty-five, and in the fourth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

(L.S.)

DALLAS BROOKS.

By His Excellency's Command,

E. P. CAMERON,

Minister of Health.

God Save the Queen!

REGISTER OF PROPRIETARY MEDICINES

It has been officially announced that the Register of Proprietary Medicines, published in accordance with the provisions of the Proprietary Medicines Act, will be gazetted on July 28. The attention of all concerned is, therefore, directed to the main provisions of the Act. This provides that any person who after first publication in the Government Gazette of a copy of the Register—

- (a) Sells a patent medicine which is not registered;
- (b) Sells as or under the name of a registered proprietary medicine which does not conform with the prescriptions or composition as recorded in the Register;
- (c) Being a wholesale dealer or vendor of a proprietary medicine publishes, circulates or distributes, or causes to be published, circulated or distributed, any advertisement relating to such proprietary medicine which contains—
 - (i) Any claim or statement as to the efficacy or suitability of the medicine for use for any purpose other than that in respect of which it is registered, or
 - (ii) Any claim or statement which is false or wilfully misleading; or
- (d) Sells a registered proprietary medicine in respect of which any such claim or statement has been made or published by him, either verbally or in an advertisement—

shall be guilty of an offence.

Period of Grace.—The Act provides that a person (not being a wholesale dealer in the proprietary medicine in question) shall not be deemed guilty by reason only of the sale by retail by him during the period of six months next after first publication of a copy of the Register of such stocks of any proprietary medicine as he had in his possession immediately prior to such publication, if the proprietary medicine is sold in the packages and otherwise in the form in which he received it.

It is further provided that a person (other than a wholesale dealer of the proprietary medicine in question) shall not be deemed guilty of an offence under



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HOBART: H. T. GROUNDS, 4 Victoria Street. Phone: Hobart 3511.

VICTORIA—Continued

sub-section (b) unless it is proved that he knew or had reasonable grounds for believing that the medicines sold did not conform with the prescription or composition as recorded in the Register.

Definitions.—The definition of a proprietary medicine is comprehensive, and means any substance or mixture or compound of substances or biological product which is intended to be administered or applied internally or externally to persons for preventing, diagnosing, curing or alleviating any disease, ailment, defect or injury or for the purpose of testing susceptibility to any disease or ailment.

Exceptions.—The following are excluded from the definition of proprietary medicine—

- (a) Substance, mixture, compound or product extemporaneously dispensed or prepared for a specific and individual case; or
- (b) Substance, mixture, compound or product—
 - (i) Which conforms exactly to a standard formula composition or description and standard tests prescribed in the British Pharmacopoeia in force for the time being, or in the latest edition for the time being of the British Pharmaceutical Codex or of the Australian and New Zealand Pharmaceutical Formulary or of the Commonwealth Pharmaceutical Formulary, or of any text-book on Pharmacology or Materia Medica approved in that behalf by the Governor in Council from time to time, on the recommendation of the University of Melbourne or of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria; and
 - (ii) Which is sold or proposed to be sold under any name ascribed to it in the said Pharmaceutical Codex, Formulary or text-book.

Cosmetic (Wholesale) Business for Sale

The Company (a Limited Company) is in Liquidation. The Assets for sale are:—

Small Quantity of Stock.

Goodwill.

Formulae.

Substantial Losses, available as taxation deduction to a Limited Company only.

There are no premises available.

Further particulars from—

G. E. Newton, Liquidator,
Chartered Accountant,
243 Collins Street,
MELBOURNE.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO DR. BYRON L. STANTON.

Members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria tendered a Complimentary Dinner to Dr. Byron L. Stanton and those associated with him on the A.P.F. Editorial Committee at Union House, University of Melbourne, on July 12. Guests included members of the Council, the President and Medical Secretary of the British Medical Association, the Chief Health Officer of the Department of Health, the Chairman of the Hospitals and Charities Commission and the Chief Pharmaceutical Chemist of the Royal Melbourne Hospital.

Chairman's Remarks

The Acting President of the Society, Mr. Eric Scott, occupied the chair. In opening the proceedings, he said that for many years the Council had been aware of the enormous amount of work done for pharmacy and for the College of Pharmacy in particular, by Dr. Byron L. Stanton. Of outstanding importance was the major work which he and his colleagues on the A.P.F. Editorial Committee had been engaged during the past several years. The compilation and publication of this book had involved a tremendous amount of time and effort, which had been given freely and in an honorary capacity. Tonight they were assembled to pay due recognition to Dr. Stanton for his services for more than a quarter of a century. The Council of the Society was happy to see so many present to pay tribute to the great work of Dr. Stanton and his co-workers.

Toast to Dr. Stanton

After the Loyal Toast had been honoured, the Chairman called on Mr. Long, a member of the Council, to propose the health of their principal guest.

Mr. Long said he regretted that their President was not able to be present because of continued illness. Had Mr. Thompson been with them, it was probable that Mr. Scott would have proposed this toast, and done it more capably than he (Mr. Long) could do.

Continuing, Mr. Long said that the evening was an important one in the annals of pharmacy. The atmosphere was highly medical and hygienic, in that they had in their Editor in Chief a homogeneous emulsion of the medical and pharmaceutical professions.

After many years of work, said Mr. Long, Dr. Stanton and his colleagues had prepared a new edition of the A.P.F., which would shortly be published. That men, upon whom so many demands are made, should devote their time and full energy to such work was worthy of note, and should earn for them the gratitude of all members of the profession.

The first A.P.F. was published in 1902, and although Dr. Stanton was not associated with that publication, he later became a most enthusiastic worker for it. In 1913 Dr. Stanton qualified, after having served an apprenticeship at Merfield's Pharmacy in Kew. He had lived in the days when trams ran in Bourke street. Mr. Long said he knew not whether Dr. Stanton absorbed his old world charm from those days, but he possessed a graciousness of personality which did absorb its surroundings, and was such an individualist that he retained many delightful traits of character which were not found today so frequently as one might wish. After qualification Dr. Stanton joined the A.A.M.C., but was returned to Australia to proceed with a medical course, which he had started before enlisting. During training he had the record of lecturing in Materia Medica and Pharmacy to students of his own year.

In 1919 Dr. Stanton qualified M.B., B.S., University of Melbourne. A year earlier the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria had appointed Mr. A. T. S. Sissons Dean of the Victorian College of Pharmacy. Mr. Long said he had no hesitation in saying that that appointment and the association of Dr. Stanton with the College of Pharmacy was the beginning of one of the finest and most delightful partnerships between men that could possibly exist and had brought untold benefit to pharmaceutical education in Victoria. The



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VICTORIA—Continued

sub-section (b) unless it is proved that he knew or had reasonable grounds for believing that the medicines sold did not conform with the prescription or composition as recorded in the Register.

Definitions.—The definition of a proprietary medicine is comprehensive, and means any substance or mixture or compound of substances or biological product which is intended to be administered or applied internally or externally to persons for preventing, diagnosing, curing or alleviating any disease, ailment, defect or injury or for the purpose of testing susceptibility to any disease or ailment.

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VICTORIA—Continued

association of these two men with the College left a mark that would be long remembered in pharmacy, not only in Victoria, but in Australia.

In 1925 Dr. Stanton proceeded to London and gained membership of the Royal College of Physicians. Whilst there it was certain that he would have associated with many prominent people such as Dr. Hampshire, famous throughout the English speaking world for his association with the publication of the B.P.C., the B.P., Pharmacy and Pharmacology, etc. He, no doubt, met and impressed Martindale, publisher of the Extra Pharmacopoeia. In 1927 Dr. Stanton established practice in Collins street, and his name now was widely known in medical and pharmaceutical circles as an outstanding expert on poisons, prescribing and dispensing and, particularly on the compilation of formularies. In 1937 Dr. Stanton, as President of Section "O" of A.N.Z.A.A.S., visited New Zealand, and made important contributions to the meeting.

In 1940 he was appointed B.M.A. representative on the Medical Equipment Control Committee under the leadership of the late Sir Alan Newton, and in 1941 Dr. Stanton led the Committee which produced the War Emergency Formulary and later the Australian War Pharmacopoeia. In this work Dr. Stanton assumed the lead and produced a book which used in a minimum number of drugs and only those that were available in Australia in war-time. This formulary was hailed throughout the English speaking world as something of great value.

For that publication alone, Dr. Stanton could well be remembered for many years to come. He did not think that due recognition had ever been given to Dr. Stanton for that piece of work.

In 1947 Dr. Stanton and his associates had produced another A.P.F. and they were now on the eve of the publication of the 8th edition. Mr. Long said he had perused the galley proofs of the book and it was apparent that a colossal amount of work had been put into the job. There were many points in this new A.P.F. which were revolutionary and far ahead of anything he had seen in other formularies.

Mr. Long then detailed further activities of Dr. Stanton. He said he represented the British Pharmacopoeia Commission in Australia, he was B.M.A. representative on Federal and State B.P. Revision Advisory Committees, a member of the Advisory Committee on N.H.S. to the Federal Government, a member of the Victorian Proprietary Medicines Advisory Committee, a Fellow of the Australian National Medical Research Council (Victorian Division) and one of the B.M.A. representatives on the Victorian Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee.

His was an amazing record. He had been a pillar of strength to the professions of medicine and pharmacy, and an inspiration to his many students. Few were blessed with the charm and personality Dr. Stanton combined with great ability, approaching genius.

In conclusion, Mr. Long paid tribute to the co-operation and hospitality of Mrs. Stanton. Those who had met in the home of Dr. Stanton and Mrs. Stanton knew that Mrs. Stanton had put aside some pleasures to enable the Doctor to carry on much of his work for pharmacy, and he would like to ask Dr. Stanton to convey to Mrs. Stanton their thanks and their good wishes.

It was a great pleasure to propose the toast to the health of Dr. Stanton and his co-workers.

The toast was supported by Mr. F. W. Johnson, Chairman of the Victorian A.P.F. Management Committee. Mr. Johnson said it was not require any words of his to elaborate Mr. Long's appreciation of the work of Dr. Stanton, but he would like to say that he, too, had been charmed by the hospitality extended to members of the Committee by Mrs. Stanton and Dr. Stanton's daughter, Dr. Claire Stanton, on a number of occasions. It was an experience and a privilege to be remembered.

Tonight was an important occasion. They were there

to do honour to Dr. Stanton, who had carried a banner—the banner of pharmacy—in the combination of his work for medicine and pharmacy. Whether it be the work of the A.P.F., advisory work, teaching, lecturing, examining or giving thought to administrative work in the College of Pharmacy, Dr. Stanton's services had been given freely and graciously. There was scarcely a graduate in Victoria who had not passed through Dr. Stanton's hands, and met him as a lecturer. To meet him and know him in later years was to enable one more fully to appreciate his fine qualities.

Mr. Johnson said he would like to refer to those who had assisted Dr. Stanton in the recent work of producing the A.P.F. Mr. E. E. Nye had been a great help to Dr. Stanton over the years and to the Dean of the College, and the Council appreciated what he had done. In addition to qualifying as a pharmaceutical chemist, Mr. Nye held the degree of B.Sc. from the University of Melbourne. He had endeavoured to keep abreast of things and was keen on advances in visual aids in the teaching of students. The amount of work he was doing, apart from the A.P.F., was invaluable.

Mr. Nigel C. Manning also held the dual qualification of Ph.C. and B.Sc. He was a member of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, to which he gave very valuable service. The intensity and scope of his work was phenomenal and those who knew of it were unable adequately to express their thanks.

In Mr. Callister they had a gold medallist of the College—a brilliant student and later a teacher and worker with few equals in the field of service. For 20 years or more, Mr. Callister gave the most valuable service to pharmacy in Victoria. They wished to say to all of these gentlemen, "Thank you very much for what you have done."

Mr. Johnson then paid high tribute to the work of Mrs. Nigel Manning, who had acted as secretary of the A.P.F. Editorial Committee and had done a marvellous job. The typing of the manuscript was in itself a mammoth task, which few would have undertaken. Mrs. Manning's home had been turned into a publishing office and, again, it was not possible for them to express in words the deep appreciation and thanks which they felt.

Lastly, said Mr. Johnson, Mr. A. J. Cobcroft had been of the utmost help in the reading of proofs and in suggestions for alterations, which had been sandwiched in between his teaching assignments in the College.

The Council, he said, looked forward to close association with all these helpers in the future. They valued their work and wished publicly to say "Thank you" to them. (Applause.)

Dr. Stanton's Response

Replying to the toast, Dr. Stanton said:

"I would be something less than human were I not thrilled to the marrow with the warmth, friendliness and kindly thoughts prompting this happy gathering. At the moment, however, I think I've been rendered unconscious at finding myself the subject of a toast and the target for so much kindly comment.

"As I listened to my friends blessing their chances of heaven with an unmerited eulogy and at the same time tried—alas without success—to identify myself with this paragon of all the virtues you have been hearing about, an appropriate fragment of dialogue from Hamlet has been infiltrating my mind.

"You may remember the incident. Some strolling players—or it may have been some local Editorial Committee—arrived at Elsinore, and after a preliminary pow-wow, the chamberlain, one Polonius—or it might have been Sissonius—gave instructions that each man be served according to his desserts.

"'God's bodykins! No!' almost shouted Prince Scotty Hamlet, 'Serve every man according to his desserts and which of us will 'scape whipping. Serve them rather after your own dignity and honour—the less their deserving, the more merit is in your bounty.'

"Well, gentlemen, I can only say that I appreciate to

VICTORIA—Continued

the full the superlative merit in your bounty on this occasion.

"I seem to have been predestined to be associated with formulae and formularies. Even in days of apprenticeship I was entrusted with the development of a series of non-medical formulae—toilet powders, cosmetic creams, shampoo powders, hair dyes and straw hat bleachers—for the 'Stror-at-coot'—so admirably described by C. J. Dennis in the 'Sentimental Bloke'—was the nobby thing in lady-killers at the period.

"Then followed one of the early A.P.F.'s, at the time when it was just a cabbage-patch on which we planted substitute formulae for many commercially successful proprietaries of the day (Fellows' Syrup, Hewlett's Pepsin and Bismuth).

"Graduating from pharmacy the Pharmacopoeia of the Melbourne and of the Children's Hospitals came under my review, long ere these institutes reached the peak of social eminence with the royal prefix.

"Then as a function of membership of the medical equipment sub-committee of the General Medical Council, an attempt was made to effect some uniformity in the differing Military and Service formularies.

"With the onset of war, when this sub-committee became an independent M.E.C.C., the Emergency Formulary of Australia and its Addendum, employing only drugs produced or grown in Australia, were produced. This was followed by the Australian War Pharmacopoeia (of much wider scope) and, at the request from the New Zealand Government, a review of their own war formulary and the publication of a special New Zealand edition of the A.W.P.—now in the cycle of time back to the A.P.F., but to an A.P.F. vastly different in scope, constitution and intention from the earlier editions.

"What had started off as a pleasureable and innocuous pastime had become an intractable addiction, a major vice. Would the younger members of our gathering please learn from my humble example that all vices, sins and addictions have fair curly hair and blue eyes when they're young.

"So ingrained is the addiction that I fear that in the hereafter when 'I, to sulphurous and tormenting fumes, must render up myself, I'll be met at the portal of hades by his majesty of the cloven hoof with 'Welcome home, Byron, my son—er, you wouldn't have a formula for a good cooling draught—some of my stokers have become a little dehydrated and threaten to strike for danger money?'

"But no, having heard of my hitherto unsuspected virtues, it's a thousand pounds to a gooseberry that I'll be met at the pearly gates by the senior sentinel saint with a surprised and grudging, 'Struth, we didn't expect to see you here, but now that you've come, you wouldn't have a formula for a good insect repellent for application to angels' wings—or maybe a supercharged loosening liniment for stiff-necked saints—or perhaps a Sinclair's blue (modified for celestial conditions) to rehabilitate tottering haloes?'

"In more serious vein, while much of the kindly comment has been directed to me, I appreciate to the full that its application is really to my hard-working Committee and in this respect I endorse your sentiments with the utmost sincerity and complete agreement.

"The preparation of an A.P.F. is a much more arduous task than our past critics and, I've no doubt, our future critics, can understand. The collection and collation of pharmaceutical opinions and formulae from the length and breadth of the Commonwealth—the selection and fusing of the best in therapeutic practices which vary widely from State to State—streamlining and simplifying older formulae in consonance with modern views—judgment of the stability of newer therapeutic and pharmaceutical ideas and the grafting of them on older practices or substituting them for these practices, research into the physical and chemical characters and standards of newer drugs for inclusion in the Mono-

graph Section—to say nothing of editorial labour pains during the actual period of parturition and delivery of another brain-child—and thank heaven it wasn't quads or "quinuplets!"

"However, this is neither the time nor the place to speak in exact terms of the A.P.F. Suffice it to say that it is growing up rapidly and will, I confidently predict, become an important national undertaking.

"I cannot let this opportunity pass without commenting on the fact that the older committee has been invigorated by the co-option of the Mannings—Nigel, with his ready miscibility and super compatibility in spheres pharmaceutical, medical, academic, commercial and scientific—with a perennially youthful outlook reinforced with robustious enthusiasm and energy.

"Jean—the Manning spouse—the quintessence of cheerful co-operation, sparing neither time nor energy in her excellent secretarial work, which has been an inspiration throughout.

I must not overlook another—who, though he attended meetings with unfailing regularity, acted as an observer only and did not participate in any of the actual discussion though, I am told, that he did kick vigorously against some of the decisions.

"I refer to Archimedes Paracelsus Felix Manning—known familiarly as A.P.F. Manning—and I think I may claim that for his age, now some 18 months, he has had more experience of A.P.F. matters than anyone else in Australia, and will, I've no doubt, preside in this sphere with infinite capacity and distinction.

"My wife, whom you have kindly included in the toast, has ever been the acme of kindness and self-effacing co-operation. She has spent much thought and derived much pleasure in seeing that the committee at every session had a highly nutritious play lunch of the kind that mother used to make, washed down with a high octane coffee, realising to the full that you can't fight the devil with snowballs.

"However, with presbyophrenic garrulity I have talked too much and too long. In reiterating my very sincere thanks and appreciation, I must conclude with a thought born of a very long and happy association with pharmacy and its college.

"The conventional ghost, according to the best authorities, returns in spirit to those places on earth where he has in the flesh climbed to the peaks of happiness and fallen into the depths of despair. If this be so, and I find nothing inconsistent in the idea, posterity may confidently expect to find my ghost at the College of Pharmacy, in the department of Materia Medica, and not very far from the editorial chair of the Australian Pharmaceutical Codex, which started life as the A.P.F."

Toast to the Guests

During the evening Mr. William Laird, the well-known singer, gave some items, which were well received. Mr. Attiwill seized upon one of these items by remarking that Mr. Laird had sung "The Last Farewell Is Spoken," and remarked that they could not allow this occasion to end without highlighting briefly for a moment the distinguished guests who had done them the honour of coming along and listening to the eulogies which had been uttered about Dr. Stanton and his co-workers, because they felt that the A.P.F. was a national undertaking of a major kind.

Mr. Attiwill said it was not his job at this late hour to enlarge upon the importance of the A.P.F., because all of the distinguished guests were well aware of it. They were glad to have their visitors present with them in the friendly atmosphere which had marked their various conferences on other levels. He referred to the President of the Victorian Branch of the British Medical Association, Dr. Furnell, Dr. C. H. Dickson, the Medical Secretary of the Branch, Dr. Kevin Brennan, the Chief Health Officer for Victoria, and he would like to couple with him (though sorry he had had to leave) Mr. Charles Macgibbon, and their very close friend and one of the College's proudest sons, Dr. J. H. Lindell, Chairman of the Hospitals and Charities Com-

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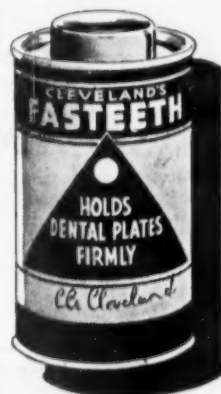
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VICTORIA—Continued

mission. In addition he should mention—as this was a function given by the Pharmaceutical Society—the President of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, Mr. H. A. Braithwaite, the Acting President of the Victorian Branch of the Guild, Mr. Norman F. Keith, and representing Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd., Mr. Norman Cosar.

All of those around the table prided themselves upon being busy men. But there were men whose time was crowded beyond the capacity of the ordinary individual, and although the hour was late and all the best stories had been told and best speeches had been given, he would like to just run quickly through a little piece of jingle that he came across recently in "The New Yorker."

This jingle seemed to be better than anything else to sum up the busy lives of their guests:

V. B. NIMBLE, V. B. QUICK
Science, Pure and Applied, by V. B. Wigglesworth,
F.R.S., Quick Prof. of Biology in the Uni. of Cambridge
—A talk listed in the B.B.C. Radio Times of Feb. 2, 1955.

V. B. Wigglesworth wakes at noon,
Washes, shaves; and very soon
Is at the lab.; he reads his mail,
Swings a tadpole by the tail,
Undoes his coat, removes his hat,
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Phones the press,
Tells them he is F.R.S.,
Subdivides six protocols,
Kills a rat by ringing bells,
Writes a treatise, edits two
Symposia on "Will Man Do?"
Gives a lecture, audits three,
Has the Sperm Club in for tea,
Pensions off an ageing spore,
Cracks a test tube, takes some pure,
Science and applies it, finds
His hat, adjust it, pulls the blinds.
Instructs the jellyfish to spawn,
And, by one o'clock, is gone.

—John Updike.

Mr. Attiwill said he would not attempt to describe the tedious process by which he became acquainted with formularies. Now at this stage of the development of medical services in Australia they had the formulary coming back into its own. He felt sure that their guests tonight would join with them in hoping that the A.P.F. became a truly national formulary.

He was not going to say any more because the hour was late. He felt that this had been a highly successful dinner because it had given them an opportunity to mix while off-duty, to listen to some delightful singing by Mr. Laird, to enjoy some very good food and wine, and to feel that, once again, represented around this table was that fusion of the two professions which was going to be all to the good of this State.

The toast given by Mr. Attiwill was enthusiastically honoured.

Dr. Funnell said, on behalf of the guests, he had very great pleasure in thanking their hosts for the very generous terms in which they had honoured the toast. He left to the other guests practically all the beauties Mr. Attiwill had mentioned in the jingle he quoted—he had no doubt they would very capably carry them out. He echoed the sentiments about the desirability of such gatherings as this and assured them how pleasing it had been for the guests to meet their hosts on these terms of very good food, very good wine, some extremely good stories and, if he might say so to his very old colleague, Dr. Stanton, the most charming speech he had ever heard. It was a particular pleasure to be present on this occasion because Dr. Stanton and he finished their medical course in the same year. Dr. Stanton had always had the same quiet charm and the same dignity of manner. He had added a certain

amount of maturity to it, he had no doubt, but he had not realised Dr. Stanton possessed this extraordinarily apt gift of speech. As the hour was late he did not propose to say any more than to express the thanks of the guests for a very happy evening.

The chairman said that ended what he hoped they thought had been a very enjoyable evening and the forerunner of many others at a later date. Proceedings closed at 11 p.m.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Victoria met at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on July 13, at 10.15 a.m.

Present.—Mr. H. A. Braithwaite (President) in the Chair, Messrs. S. J. Baird, A. W. Callister, W. R. Iliffe, N. C. Manning, A. W. McGibbony, W. Wishart, F. C. Kent (Registrar) and T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary).

Mr. J. G. Landers, winner of the second Kodak Travelling Scholarship, was present by invitation as an observer.

Correspondence.—Formal correspondence was tabled, and the following letters were dealt with:—

To several students selected for entry to the course in 1955, inquiring what arrangements had been made regarding apprenticeship, and drawing attention to the requirement of the Regulations that indenture must be lodged within three months of date of commencement of apprenticeship.

To a wholesale drug house, pointing out obligation in connection with distribution of dangerous drug samples, and emphasising that these may be supplied only to authorised persons upon written signed request, and all other details of Regulations to be observed.

To Department of Health, forwarding recommendation for addition of Dieldrin and similar substances and preparations to the Fourth Schedule to the Poisons Act 1928.

From an industrial undertaking, seeking information regarding toxicity of organic peroxides, organic cobalt salts, etc. Also information regarding handling hazards, toxicity, etc. The query was submitted to several members of the Poisons Schedules Advisory Panel, and an informative reply was received from C.S. & I.R.O., a copy of which was forwarded to the inquirer.

To Houghton & Byrne (Vic.) Pty. Ltd., advising that the Board is not prepared at present to recommend variation of labelling requirements for chlordane preparations.

To the Victorian Pharmacy Students Association, intimating that the question of dates for November, 1956, examinations will be discussed with College of Pharmacy Council in an endeavour to avoid clash with Olympic Games.

To wholesale drug houses, the Victorian Hospitals Association, and the Hospitals and Charities Commission, drawing attention to the provision in the Dangerous Drugs Regulations that requires orders for Dangerous Drugs from hospitals to be signed by the pharmaceutical chemist in charge of the Pharmacy Department.

To several trade journals, forwarding summary of requirements of the Poisons Act and Regulations in regard to sale of poisons and poisonous substances, with a request for publication.

From the Veterinary Board of Victoria, advising result of prosecution against a country chemist for practising as a veterinary surgeon. The information, it was stated, was forwarded as a matter of goodwill in keeping with the friendly relationship that existed between the two Boards. Letter of appreciation forwarded for this courtesy.

VICTORIA—Continued

From the Department of Health, advising that amendment of the Pharmacy Regulations re fees for reports on examination papers had been published in the Government Gazette of July 6.

From Department of Health, advising gazettal on July 6 of several proclamations amending the Poisons Schedules in accordance with recommendations of the Board.

From a commercial firm, requesting permit to have possession of Specified Drugs for use in its research laboratories. Application refused.

From a country chemist, submitting for approval details of a card system for keeping prescription records. System approved subject to being kept in conjunction with a daily work book complying with the Regulations.

Formal Business: The following formal business was transacted:—

Licences as General Dealers in Poisons Issued: 6.
Permits to Purchase Cyanide Issued: 3.
Licences for Hospitals to Possess Dangerous Drugs: 4.
Early Entries—November Final Examination: 1.
Opium Permits Issued: 8.
Business Changes Notified: 3.
New Pharmacies Opened: 7.
Pharmacies Changed Hands: 1.
Pharmacies Sold: 1.
Managers and Relievers Notified: 55.

Applications for Registration: James Francis Baird, Judith Patricia Broderick, Raymond Stewart Cope, John Aelred Daniel, Michael Gandolfo, Vito Gandolfo, Michael George, Maurice Gor, Ian Ronald Hanger, Jack Kalaf, Elizabeth Jane McDonald, Margaret Jean Paterson, Elizabeth Ann Phelan, Janifer Read, John Maxwell Shaw, Mark James Stokes, Donald George Stokle (Final Exam., Vic.); Stanislaus Augustine Curran (Cert. Ph.Bd., N.S.W.); Annette Claire Fleming (Cert. Ph.Bd., N.S.W.).

Erasures from Register: Francis Henry Gough (dec., 27/6/55), George Harold Cooke (dec., 12/7/55). Names of deceased already erased 13/7/55.

Restorations to Register: Frederick Albert Bolton, Robert Neal Currie, Alan George Hosking, Shirley Agnes Lyle (Mrs. Chisholm), Edward Stewart Opray, John Maxwell Phipps, Deris Middleton Roberts, Alan Kenneth Seymour, Dorothy Hill Taylor (Mrs. Wellington), Keith Arthur Maddern Wellington, John Alexander Ware.

Certificates of Exemption Issued: 23.
Apprenticeship Indentures Registered: 25.
Apprenticeship Indentures Transferred: 3.
Apprenticeship Indentures Cancelled: 3.
Apprenticeship Indentures Extended: 1.
Apprenticeship Indentures Suspended: 2.
Apprenticeship Indentures Resumed: 1.

Inspector's Reports.—A number of reports on inspections and investigations carried out during the month was submitted by Inspector Ahern. These were referred to a member of the Board for perusal, report and recommendation in regard to action at the next meeting.

Dangerous Drugs.—A chemist reported having temporarily closed her business while undergoing hospital treatment for an indefinite period. The question of custody of Dangerous Drugs during the chemist's absence was raised, and a member of the Board undertook to discuss the matter personally with the person concerned.

Bordeaux Powder.—An inquiry was received and the Board confirmed that Bordeaux Powder was not covered by the item "Copper Sulphate" in the Fourth Schedule to the Poisons Act 1923.

Sale of Dangerous Drugs.—A report was received that a bottle of tablets, which were dangerous, and

several poisons had been purchased by an inspector at a delicatessen in one of the suburbs. The Board directed that legal proceedings be taken.

Illegal Possession of Morphine.—A report was received from the police advising that a man had been charged in the City Court with having Morphine and Specified Drugs in possession, and was fined £50 on the first charge and £10 on the second charge. Reports were also received concerning the conviction of two unregistered persons found to have Specified Drugs in possession.

Advertising of Proprietary.—The Registrar reported on discussions and correspondence with the advertising manager of a weekly newspaper concerning advertising for a proprietary preparation which was believed to contain a Specified Drug. Information supplied was to the effect that the formula of the preparation had been changed and it did not now contain any Specified or controlled drug.

Prescription Records at Clinic.—The President reported that he had personally visited the Repatriation out-patients clinic, St. Kilda road, Melbourne, upon request and had examined the system for recording of prescriptions in operation there. Generally speaking this was quite satisfactory, and he thought would be acceptable to the Board. A formal communication would be submitted to the Board by the Commission. He suggested that the approval of the Board be deferred until this application was received and considered.

Intermediate Botany Examination.—The Registrar said the results were not yet available, but the examiner had informed him that they would probably be ready the following week. It was resolved that the Registrar, after consultation with the President, be authorised to publish the results immediately they came to hand.

Weights and Measures.—A communication was received from the Crown Crystal Glass Co. Ltd. in regard to inquiries that had been made stating that shortly after receiving orders from clients the company could supply conical metric measures complying with the specifications of the Weights and Measures Regulations. The Board directed that a statement in regard to the position be published in "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" and submitted to the editor of "Gilseal News."

Selection of Student on Incorrect Details.—A report was received concerning indentures of apprenticeship submitted for registration. On checking it was found that details of subjects passed at the Leaving and Matriculation Examinations did not tally with those claimed by the apprentice on applying for admission to the course. The student had been advised by the College of Pharmacy that his First Year entry had in consequence been cancelled. The Board had instructed that the registration of the indentures be held in abeyance and that the forms be returned to the chemist.

Unregistered Supervision at Dispensary.—Inspector Ahern attended the Board meeting at 11.45 a.m., and reported on a visit to a suburban U.F.S. Dispensary. At the time of his visit an unqualified person was in charge. A number of poisons had been taken from stock and the dispensary had been closed. It was decided that the Board should proceed for breaches of the Medical Act Part III and the Poisons Act and Regulations.

Chemist Fined.—Attention was drawn to a newspaper report of conviction and fining of a chemist in the St. Kilda Court. Fines of £5 and £2 had been imposed on the chemist on July 12, for breaches of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations. The proceedings had been taken by the Police Department and no official report had yet been received.

Annual Report.—Copies of the Annual Report of the Board for the year ended December 31, 1954, were tabled and formally received.

The meeting closed at 1.22 p.m.

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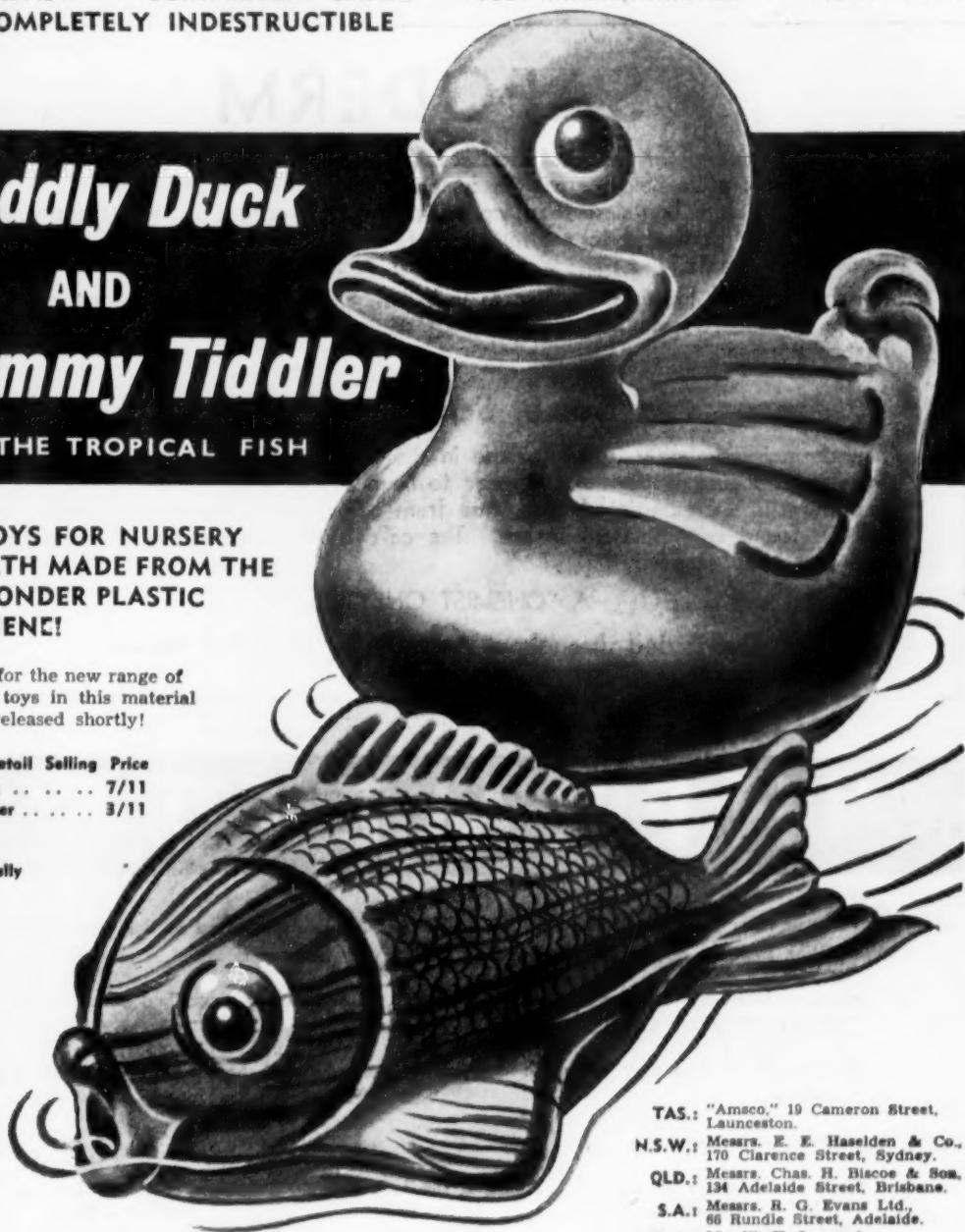
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VICTORIA—Continued

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria met at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on July 6, at 9.30 a.m.

Present.—Mr. E. Scott (Vice-President) in the Chair, Mrs. P. A. Crawford, Messrs. S. J. Baird, A. G. Davis, L. A. Hamon, A. L. Hull, F. W. Johnson, V. G. Morieson, C. P. A. Taylor, G. H. Williams, F. C. Kent (Secretary), and T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary).

Leave of Absence.—Mr. I. J. Thompson (President).

Correspondence.—Formal correspondence was tabled, and the following letters were dealt with—

From the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science, acknowledging nominations of Messrs. I. J. Thompson, N. C. Manning and A. T. S. Sissons as members of the General Council of the Association for the Melbourne meeting.

From a member, forwarding Polish prescriptions for translation. Translations obtained and forwarded.

To the President of the Society, Mr. I. J. Thompson, conveying messages of good will and expressing the hope that he would shortly be able to resume active leadership in the Council.

To the Assistant Secretary, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, advising the impending departure of Mr. J. G. Landers, winner of the Second Kodak Scholarship and indicating the nature of his project.

To Professor F. H. Shaw, expressing thanks for delivering lectures on pharmacology to students of Fourth Year Class.

To Hon. John Cain (from the President), expressing the Council's gratitude for consideration given throughout negotiations for the granting of finance for the erection of a new College of Pharmacy.

From a member, expressing appreciation of the work of the Society and forwarding cheque for £100 as a donation to building fund. Letter of thanks forwarded.

To the Superintendent of Telephones, supporting the application of a member for a new telephone. The Secretary reported that although the application at first seemed hopeless, advice had been received that telephone would be installed.

From a member, forwarding return in connection with dispensing for the private and intermediate sections of a metropolitan hospital and adding "we would support any move through official channels to re-establish the prescription business."

From the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, advising that the eighth edition of the A.P.F. would be published at the end of July and advising that the retail price would be 15/- per copy.

From Mr. Foster C. Springsteen, requesting that his appreciation be conveyed to members of the staff and particularly the teachers, for kindly help given throughout his course. The Secretary said that Mr. Springsteen was one of two American G.I.'s who had qualified in the College.

New Members Elected

Full Members (New).—Maurice Gor, George Walter Hines, Heather Isobel Leete, Jonnene Monteith Stokes, Mark James Stokes. **Transfer from Apprentice Members.**—James Francis Baird, David George Carolane, Raymond Stewart Cope, Michael Gandolfo, Vito Gandolfo, Michael George, Ian Ronald Hanger, Jack Kalaf, Elizabeth Jane McDonald, Margaret Jean Paterson, Janifer Read, Judith Patricia Riches, Harry Shneider, Donald George Stokke.

Apprentice Members.—Janet Aline Burbidge, Leon Russell Cohen, Lucia Fabinski, Graeme Purdy, Harold Paul Saffer, Dorothy Ursula Stein, Howard Ross Watson, Robert John White, Eric Dennis Zrna.

Report of the A.P.F. Committee.—Mr. F. W. Johnson, Chairman of the A.P.F. Management Committee, reported that the Committee met during the month at the home of Dr. Byron L. Stanton, when further consideration was given to publication of the proposed B.P. Dose Book. Preparation of the copy was now almost complete. Quotations for printing had been obtained, and Mr. Burton had practically completed the column indicating A.P.F. preparations featuring drugs listed. Societies in other States had been notified through the Pharmaceutical Association of the project and advised that further details could be obtained from the Victorian Society.

The report was received and the Executive was authorised to proceed with publication after settlement of one or two outstanding details. The thanks of the Council were conveyed to Mr. Johnson and his colleagues on the Committee for their work.

Class in Practical Dispensing.—The Secretary reported that after publication of the last Final Examination results the Pharmacy Board had recommended to the Council that it establish a special class in Practical Pharmacy for candidates who had experienced difficulty with that subject. The Executive had authorised this to be done, and a class of 11 students had been established with Mr. B. G. DeLacy as tutor. The action of the Executive was ratified.

Dinner to Dr. B. L. Stanton.—The Chairman asked for confirmation of his action in arranging a complimentary dinner to be given to Dr. Bryon L. Stanton during July. It was felt that Dr. Stanton's outstanding work in the College of Pharmacy and more recently as editor-in-chief of the A.P.F., should be marked in some way by the Council, and it had been decided by the Executive to tender a dinner to Dr. Stanton and his co-workers of the A.P.F. Editorial Committee. The action taken by the Executive was endorsed unanimously.

College Rebuilding.—The Chairman reported on discussion which had taken place with the Society's architect during the month.

The Secretary said that the solicitor had advised that all formalities in connection with the signing of the agreement, the registering of the mortgage, etc., had been complied with. He had written to the Accountant to the Treasury thanking him for his help and expressing the hope that commencement of the work would not be delayed. Advice as to the next step to be taken by the Society was sought also. A reply had been received from the Treasury to the effect that the enquiry had been referred to the Public Works Department and when a reply was received the Council would be advised.

Quarterly Meetings.—The Chairman reported that Dr. R. S. Andrews, Managing Director of the Gas and Fuel Corporation, had consented to deliver an address on the future of brown coal development in Victoria at the Quarterly Meeting of Members to be held on July 13. Notices had been sent to all members and general arrangements for the conduct of the meeting were completed. Report received.

Complaint re Advertising.—A member wrote drawing the attention of the Council to an Amcal advertisement in the Melbourne "Herald" on June 22, in which the words "Drugs of the British Pharmacopoeia accurately dispensed by qualified chemists" were used.

In a general discussion which took place members expressed disapproval of the use of such phrases, which were considered to be contrary to the recommendations of the Council to individual members in regard to the advertising of professional services. It was resolved that a letter be forwarded to Amcal, protesting against the use of such words and requesting that future copy be carefully examined to ensure that similar statements should not be made.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. Landers.—An application for leave of absence was submitted by Mr. J. G. Landers, Demonstrator and Assistant Lecturer in the College of

VICTORIA—Continued

Pharmacy, who has been awarded the Second Kodak Travelling Scholarship. In his letter, Mr. Landers intimated that he would be away for two or three years. Leave was granted, and the Council directed that its good wishes be extended to Mr. Landers.

Dispensing for Private Hospital.—A member wrote requesting the Council's assistance in relation to supply of pharmaceutical services to a private hospital. He reported that the work was done by the other chemist in the town concerned, and he suggested that a roster be established under sponsorship of the Society. The Council considered the matter and directed that a reply be forwarded, advising the member that the best approach was for both chemists in the town to agree and put up a proposition to the hospital jointly.

Olympic Games.—A communication was received from the Victorian Pharmacy Students' Association, asking the Council to consider variation of time-tables in 1956 in order to avoid dates clashing with the Olympic Games in November and December. The Secretary said that a similar communication had been addressed to the Pharmacy Board with respect to the Final Examination time-table. V.P.S.A. to be advised that the Council will confer with the Lectorial Staff and the Pharmacy Board in regard to the request.

Financial.—The Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement, and accounts totalling £3,745/18/1 were passed for payment.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE P.D.L.

Directors' Meeting

The 373rd meeting of the Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. was held at 24 St. Francis street, Melbourne, on July 7, at 9.40 a.m.

Present.—Mr. E. W. Braithwaite (in the chair), Messrs. N. C. Cossar, E. A. O. Moore, C. C. Wallis and the Secretary.

Membership List.—The Secretary reported that all members in Victoria had renewed for the current year, with the exception of a few members who had retired from business. The names of these members were formally erased from the register of members.

Correspondence.—Formal correspondence was tabled, and the following were amongst the letters dealt with:

A circular from the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, summarising the business dealt with at a meeting of the Executive of the Association held at Melbourne on June 17, was read by the Secretary. Mr. Moore said he would like to get further information on the item "Unsatisfactory Packaging" dealt with in the Association circular. This matter had originated with P.D.L., and had been transmitted through the Guild. It was noted that no list of lines considered unsatisfactory from the point of view of packaging had been submitted by Victoria. The Secretary suggested that Mr. Moore might obtain details of the lists supplied by South Australia and Queensland on enquiry to the Hon. General Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Association.

To Mrs. Ivy Gough, conveying the sympathy of the Directors following the death of her husband, Mr. F. H. Gough, who had a particular association with the formation of P.D.L.

From the Queensland Branch Secretary, advising that further enquiries had been made from the Central Technical College staff following suggestions made by the Directors.

On request, the Queensland Branch Secretary was informed of the views of the Directors on an application for legal opinion from a member of the branch.

Neon Signs.—The Western Australian Branch Secretary advised that a member of the branch had asked

for advice concerning a clause for insertion in a contract with a neon sign company covering conditions which might arise through black-outs, etc., in the event of war. After discussion it was decided to recommend to the Local Board that a draft clause be drawn up and that a copy be furnished to the Head Office.

The correspondence was received.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. R. M. Edwards, North Dandenong; S. G. Hale, Moonee Ponds; G. K. Gunner, Glen Waverley; A. J. Ford, Fitzroy; L. W. Read, Eildon; Misses E. McDonald, Glen Iris and D. Pratt, Moonee Ponds.

Health Department Analysis.—The Secretary reported that the reply from the Director-General of Health in response to representations made on behalf of a member was that he was unable to agree to any modification of the terms of the letter sent to the member; this was occasioned by the refusal of the analyst who had handled a check analysis at the request of the member to make known to the Department the method employed and the details of the analysis carried out by him.

It was decided to ascertain from a panel of public analysts the names of those who would be willing to co-operate in the way suggested, and that the information be publicised through the Guild.

Claims.—Progress reports were presented on two claims that were in suspense.

Renewal Notices.—It was resolved that the present renewal notice be used, with minor alterations, for the year 1955-56, and that it be accompanied by a separate sheet, printed on a tinted paper to distinguish it from the regular renewal notice, setting out briefly the insurances available, and with a tear-off slip for return by those who wanted further information. In both circulars the location of the P.D.L. office, on the fourth floor of "Guild House," should be stressed.

Financial.—In the absence of the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Cossar presented the monthly financial statement, and accounts totalling £230/0/10 were passed for payment.

After dealing with other business the meeting closed at 1 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Victorian Branch of the Guild met at 18-22 St. Francis street, Melbourne, on July 5, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. M. F. Keith (Acting President and Chairman), Messrs. L. Hamon, J. W. Crowley, E. Scott, J. F. Oaten, I. R. Keelan, S. M. Adams, W. R. Iliffe, L. J. Gough, A. O. C. Blake, J. I. Richards, F. H. Bedford, H. V. Gear, W. L. Hilyard, F. L. Flint, W. J. Langtry, A. E. Moore, U. S. Lucas, J. K. Gosstray, I. R. Silverwood, J. Garvin and W. J. Wright (Asst. Secretary).

Present by invitation: Mr. K. G. Attiwill.

Executive Report.—The Executive report was presented by the Chairman and adopted.

Correspondence.—From Nicholas Pty. Ltd., in regard to "Prolac." It was agreed to accept the profit margin allowed by this company on "Prolac."

Federal Office, letter regarding the Guild Solicitor's views on certain of the State By-Laws is to be referred to the Executive for attention.

From Mr. F. J. Attwood, tendering his resignation from the State Branch Committee. It was decided to accept the resignation, and that a letter be sent to Mr. Attwood thanking him for his services in the past.

Mr. D. W. McEwen, Glen Iris, wrote suggesting that the 1956 end of year examinations be put forward to avoid clashing with the Olympic Games. The Committee agreed to support this suggestion, and requested Mr. Hamon to take this decision to the Pharmaceutical Society Council meeting on July 6.

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VICTORIA—Continued

Correspondence to and from a country member concerning the prices advertised in "The Medical Journal of Australia" for Butazoladin Tablets is to be referred to the Pricing Committee.

The correspondence was received.

District Elections.—The envelopes containing the ballot papers for the election held to decide the Representative for 2a District for the ensuing period of Committee membership were opened by the Returning Officer, Mr. J. I. Richards, who acted as scrutineer for Mr. L. J. Gough. Mr. S. Adams scrutinised for Mr. H. Spigelman. Mr. Richards reported the result of the ballot, and announced that Mr. Gough was the successful candidate.

Much discussion was held regarding the position of No. 14 District's representation, and it was decided to defer the matter until the September meeting.

On the motion of Mr. Iliffe, seconded by Mr. Keelan, the Committee appointed Mr. Richards the second delegate for District No. 1 as from May 1, 1955.

Lodge Committee.—Mr. Gosstray, Chairman of the Lodge Committee, named the following as members of the Committee: Messrs. J. K. Gosstray, F. H. Bedford, R. H. MacAulay, R. Dorman, W. R. Iliffe, E. F. Hayes and W. M. Craig.

He advised that the Committee had met on June 16, and reported as follows:—

"The question of the difference in Apprentices on Dispensaries was discussed. It appears from their award that the number varies in relation to the qualified strength. It was decided to bring this to the notice of the Pharmacy Board, with a request that this be brought into line with Retail Pharmacy.

"In connection with the Guild Pool System of dispensing for lodge members, it was decided to contact all Guild districts with a request for information as to the working or otherwise of the system in their areas. Particular notice to be taken of the position in Warragul where a Dispensary opened in recent years. Other possible areas that could be affected by dispensaries being opened were also discussed with a view to possible personal contact."

This report was accepted.

Pricing Report.—The report of the Pricing Committee was presented by Mr. Iliffe and adopted on his motion, which was seconded by Mr. Blake. Mr. Iliffe emphasised the loss of Mr. Langtry's valuable services, and pointed out that the on cost margins set out in the report were minimum and not maximum, also that the dispensing fees suggested should, if adopted, not operate until after the Annual Meeting, advising that these should be the subject of discussion at the proposed Prices Officers Conference.

It was decided that Victoria submit the margins and dispensing fees to the August Pricing Officers Conference.

Federal Report.—The Federal Report, as presented by Mr. Scott, was accepted by the Committee. To Mr. Langtry's question whether consideration had been given to the possibility of some chemists handing out copies of "Family Circle" without charging, Mr. Scott replied that members will be told that they must charge for each copy they distribute, and that they must sign a declaration on the order form that the magazine will not be given away.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. J. W. Miller, Alexandra; J. C. Jenkins, Bentleigh; R. M. Edwards, North Dandenong; K. J. Couchman, North Sunshine; A. R. Hibberd, Box Hill; and Miss D. Pratt and Mr. S. G. Hale, Moonee Ponds.

Re-entered.—It was noted that the following had re-entered as members:—Messrs. A. N. Barcham, McKinnon, and F. R. Ryall, Ashwood.

Branches.—The following new branches were noted:—Mr. W. R. Langford, Newborough; Miss M. E. Rose, Newborough East; Mr. A. R. Osbourne, Reservoir.

Partnership.—It was noted that Mr. F. N. Lee, 430 St. Georges road, Thornbury, has taken his son, M. R. Lee, into partnership.

Treasurer's Report.—The Treasurer's report was given by Mr. Crowley, who detailed the Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the month of June, 1955. Receipts amounted to £721/6/- which, on adding the balance brought forward from May of £3619, made a total of £4340/6/-. Expenditure amounted to £1410/13/8, which, together with the amount of £2929/12/4 carried forward to July, brought the total to £4340/6/-. Accounts totalling £1094/19/4 were passed for payment.

District Reports:

District No. 19.—Anzac Day: It was decided to defer the approach to the Chemists Sub-Branch of the R.S.L. regarding sales on Anzac Day, pending the proposed plebiscite on the observance of Anzac Day.

H.B.A.—A motion by Mr. Silverwood that H.B.A. be asked to alter the commission to chemists was seconded by Mr. Lucas, but lost on a show of hands.

"Approved by Guild."—The objection raised to the words "Approved by Guild" being used in either trade or consumer advertising where only the price structure has been approved is to be referred to the Merchandising Department for comment.

Olympic Games Roster.—A decision not to publicise a roster for the 1956 Olympic Games made at a previous meeting made discussion of the Districts suggestion to this effect unnecessary.

After Hours Trading.—To a request by the District that the Labor Department be asked to police the Act regarding after hours trading, owing to the spread of of chemists lines into mixed and confectionery businesses, it was moved by Mr. Blake and seconded by Mr. Scott that the Executive take the matter to the Department for action as it relates to bayside suburbs. This was amended on the motion of Mr. Iliffe to include "such areas as the Executive deems fit." The motion as amended was seconded by Mr. Langtry and carried.

Apprentices Travelling Time.—A remit that the College be asked to consolidate lectures into day-long periods is to be referred to the Society by Mr. Hamon at the meeting scheduled for July 6. This decision was made following a motion by Mr. Iliffe, seconded by Mr. Moore.

District No. 20.—Weights and Measures Act: A request that information regarding the various aspects of the Weights and Measures Act be published in "Gilseal News" was agreed to.

Sunday Services.—To the District's request that a ruling be given on services to be provided by Districts on Sunday, December 25, 1955, and Sunday, January 1, 1956, Mr. Langtry moved that previous practice be followed by leaving the week-end untouched and organising rosters on the Mondays and Tuesday. This was seconded by Mr. Hilyard. Mr. Iliffe moved an amendment that the question be referred to District meetings. Mr. Silverwood seconded the amendment, which was carried after Mr. Langtry and Mr. Hilyard withdrew the original motion.

At the District's request it was decided that the Guild Office contact members of the District to obtain their views on the provision of Sunday rosters and the necessary sub-division of the area.

District No. 8.—Holiday Rosters: Mr. Hilyard reported that a member of his District remains open every holiday in competition with the rostered chemist, and moved that the Guild Office ask him if he will provide the service every holiday as the rostered chemist for the area. This motion lapsed for want of a seconder.

Veterinary Shops.—It was reported that some veterinary surgeons were conducting shops and were leaving them in charge of unqualified staff. It was decided that the Executive should refer this matter to the Pharmacy Board for investigation if sufficient evidence were available.

The meeting closed at 11.25 p.m.

QUEENSLAND

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Queensland, Miss D. Brighthouse, phone B 8407.

Mr. R. A. Yule, of Stafford, has opened a branch pharmacy at Stafford West.

Mr. I. B. Astbury is now managing the Zillmere Pharmacy, Zillmere.

Messrs. L. H. Benjamin, I. J. Lister and B. Lister are establishing the "Alexandra" Pharmacy at 201 Wickham terrace, Brisbane.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Delahunty have returned to Brisbane after spending several weeks holiday at Hayman Island. During their stay quite a deal of time was spent cruising in the waters of the Barrier Reef.

Mr. E. J. Masterson, who has been in business for many years at Gladstone, has left to establish a new pharmacy at 220 Bay terrace, Wynnum. Mr. Masterson is retaining his Gladstone pharmacy as a branch of his Wynnum business, and has appointed **Mr. A. C. Shewan** manager at Gladstone.

Overseas Visitors.—**Mr. Vince Cavallo and Mr. R. Neill** left by the "Strathnaver" during the month to spend some time overseas.

An Engagement announced during the month was that of **Mr. Thomas Rattray**, of Toowoomba, whose fiancée is Miss Mary Catherine Lewis, of Charleville. Congratulations!

Wedding.—On July 9, at St. Margaret's Church of England, Sandgate, the marriage took place of Miss Shirley Margaret Law, of North Pine, Petrie, to **Mr. Arthur Edward Shields, of Caloundra**. Congratulations and good wishes for the future!

Film Evening.—On the evening of June 29, members of the Pharmaceutical Society and their wives were entertained at an excellent film evening, kindly made available by the Vacuum Oil Company. It is regretted that the attendance was not as large as was hoped, but those who attended had an enjoyable evening, and the thanks of the Society are extended to the Vacuum Oil Company for providing such an interesting evening.

REDCLIFFE AFTER-HOUR DISPENSARY

Congratulations to the Redcliffe chemists on the establishment of the "Redcliffe After-Hour Dispensary." All seven master pharmacists in the area have agreed to come into the scheme.

All pharmacies will close at 5 p.m., and will not reopen in the evening.

The dispensary service will function every night from 7 to 9 p.m., and on Sundays and holidays the hours will be from 10 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. and 7 to 9 p.m.

A shop has been taken in a central position to establish the after-hour dispensary. No labour is being employed. Each member will take his turn once every seven weeks and will be in charge every night and the following Sunday. After closing he will be on call at his home for late urgent prescriptions.

The Redcliffe after-hour dispensary has been established on the pattern of the Toowoomba Night Dispensary Service, which has now been functioning successfully for nine years.

Good wishes are extended to the Redcliffe chemists for equal success in their combined effort.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland met at Drysdale Chambers, Brisbane, on June 9, at 8 p.m.

Attendance.—**Mr. R. V. S. Martin** (President), Miss Chalmers, Messrs. R. S. F. Greig, H. G. E. Sneyd, L. A. Stevens, J. E. McCaskie, G. R. Wells, and the Secretary.

Constitution and Rules.—The Secretary tabled the reprint of the Constitution and Rules which had now been received from the printer.

Correspondence.—To Pharmaceutical Association, forwarding comments concerning ethical packages which are considered to be unsatisfactory for purposes of dispensing.—Reply, advising that these comments will have the attention of the Executive. The Secretary was asked to forward a copy of this report to each member of the Council.

To the Australasian Pharmaceutical Publishing Company Ltd., advising that this Society will not be represented at Section "O" meeting in Melbourne in August, and will probably ask a member of another Society to act as proxy at the annual meeting of the Publishing Company.

Mr. Greig read a letter he had received from **Mr. Sissons**, asking if he could raise some interest and enthusiasm in this State for the forthcoming meeting of Section "O". Miss Chalmers reported that she had received a letter from Miss Witt, of the College staff in Victoria, and it was possible that Miss Elliot might be attending from Queensland.

It was decided to publish notice of the forthcoming Section "O" meeting in the Bulletin.

From Registrar, Pharmacy Board of Queensland, acknowledging receipt of the proposed scheme of pharmaceutical education.

From the Principal, Central Technical College, advising that he will be very pleased to accept the gift of a vulcan mixer, which should be of considerable use in the pharmacy section of the chemistry branch. The Secretary reported that the mixer had now been made available to the Principal.

From I.C.I.A.N.Z. Ltd., enquiring if the Society would like a handsomely bound reproduction of that historically interesting publication, "Culpeper's Herbal." The Secretary reported that she had replied stating that the Society would be pleased to accept a copy of the publication for its library.

New Members Elected

Full Members: Messrs. A. T. Matthews-Frederick, Chermiside; A. E. Eyles, Roma; F. W. Burton, Coolangatta; N. J. Richardson, Tewantin; G. Logothetis, Red Hill; W. A. McBride, Cloncurry; A. C. Shewan, Gladstone; L. G. Menzies, Mt. Isa; B. O. O'Connell, Nundah.

Associate Member: N. A. Kirkegard.

The Secretary reported that twelve applications had been received as the result of a letter to non-members, inviting them to become members of the Society.

A.P.F.—**Mr. Greig** reported that the Secretary had given him two galley proofs of the new A.P.F. **Mr. Martin** and he were perusing one copy and he suggested that possibly **Mr. Wells** might have a look at the other and then pass it on to **Mr. Vance**. When the proofs had been perused and any comments made, they were to be returned to the Secretary as quickly as possible, so that they could be returned to Melbourne.

Film Evening.—Members were reminded of the film evening to be held at Willard House on June 26, the

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Pharmaceutical Company

SYDNEY

QUEENSLAND—Continued

films having been made available by the Vacuum Oil Company.

Social Sub-Committee.—It was agreed that this sub-committee should meet at 7.30 p.m. on the night of the next monthly meeting.

Discussion took place concerning the proposal of instituting a ladies' night or a dinner dance. The sub-committee was asked to give some thought to these proposals and to report back to the Council.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Queensland Branch of the Guild met at Drysdales Chambers, Brisbane, on July 7, at 8 p.m.

Attendance.—Messrs. W. A. Lenehan (President), C. A. Nichol, W. E. Martin, A. Bell, F. H. Phillips, A. B. Chater, L. Hall, L. W. Huxham, C. W. Noble, and the State Secretary.

Welcome to President.—Before commencing the business of the meeting, the Vice-President (Mr. Nichol) said on behalf of members and himself he would like to give a welcome back to the President, assuring him that they were pleased that Mr. Lenehan's health had improved and that he had been able to resume his activities. Mr. Nichol said he trusted that Mr. Lenehan would enjoy the benefit of good health.

Mr. Lenehan thanked Mr. Nichol for the welcome extended to him and also for the good wishes which he had conveyed. He could assure everyone that he was very happy to be back on the job.

Consideration of Agenda for Pricing Officers' Conference.—Mr. Chater reported that the Secretary wrote to Federal Office for elaboration on the items listed. The reply furnished was very much in line with this Committee's thoughts on the remits.

Mr. Chater said he would like the Committee to give some consideration to nomenclature of drugs.—After discussion it was agreed that this matter should be left in the delegate's hands, as he should hear the views expressed by the other States.

Prescription Proprietaries List: Mr. Nichol said he favoured a separate sheet showing bulk amounts of larger sizes for prescription only. It would be very handy if there was a separate list showing hospital packs for information only. The alternative was for the hospital packs to appear in the P.P. list with the proviso that they were incorporated for information only and not for calculating prices.—It was agreed that this suggestion be adopted.

Mr. Chater said at the conference consideration would be given to revision of dispensing fees.—Members said they were definitely in favour, especially with regard to eye drops. It was agreed that, if possible, the delegate press for an all-round increase.

Delegate to Conference.—It was resolved that Mr. A. B. Chater be the Queensland representative to the Pricing Officers' conference.

Ingredient Price Calculator.—Mr. Chater reported that the Secretary had forwarded an Ingredient Price Calculator, which Mr. Fitzpatrick of Rockhampton had compiled, and which he submitted in the hope that it might be adopted on a Federal basis. This calculator was used to price the ingredients of P.M.S. Scripts with a considerable saving in time and no sacrifice of accuracy. Mr. Chater said the calculator could be used for pricing all quantities under an oz. working on the P.M.S. It was very easy to work, and he thought it would be easy to produce. Mr. Chater said he considered it was an excellent calculator, and he moved that it be sent to the Federal Secretary with a request that it be brought before the Pricing Officers'

Conference. The Federal Secretary to be advised that this Committee is very interested in the calculator, as they consider that it could be used not only for calculating P.M.S., but for Guild pricing as well, and this Committee urges its adoption for the whole of Australia. If the calculator is adopted, requesting that it be known as the Fitzpatrick Calculator. Seconded by Mr. Martin. Carried.

The Secretary was requested to communicate with Mr. Fitzpatrick accordingly.

Over-the-Counter List.—Mr. Huxham reported that he had submitted this list to the wholesalers for the latest wholesale prices.

Various members submitted preparations which could be added to the list, and these were noted by Mr. Huxham.

Pricing Lecture.—Mr. Nichol reported that during the month Mr. Chater had given a most interesting and instructive pricing lecture to the students, and he felt that the Committee's appreciation to Mr. Chater should be recorded in the minutes. He had much pleasure in moving accordingly. Seconded by Mr. Martin. Carried.

Mr. Chater said he was pleased to have given the lecture. He knew the students appreciated what had been done, and he had received a letter of thanks from the students. Mr. Nichol had kindly come along also, and provided a short talk on the background of the Guild, which was also very interesting.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. T. N. Brunskill, Mt. Isa; Benjamin, Lister and Lister, Brisbane; and R. K. Phippard, Nanango.

Branch Pharmacies Recorded.—Mr. E. J. Masterson, Gladstone, and Mr. R. A. Yule, Stafford road, Stafford West.

Correspondence.—To Miss Chalmers and Mrs. Dupuy, conveying the Committee's sympathy in their bereavement.

To Federal Secretary (1) Inquiring if it would be possible to reserve accommodation for members wishing to attend the Olympic Games in Melbourne next year.

(2) Advising that Queensland will be represented at the Pricing Officers' Conference by Mr. Chater.—Reply notifying that the date for the conference has been set for August 24 and 25.

(3) With reference to the poor quality of the Prescribers' List for P.M.S. dispensing. Inquiring if representation could be made to the Government for it to make a formulary available similar to that of the A.P.F.

(4) Advising that Queensland endorses the action taken to make representations to the Commonwealth Government in regard to sales tax on various chemist sundry lines.

To Federal Merchandising Manager, advising the remits submitted by Queensland for discussion at the Federal Trade and Commerce Conference.—Reply advising of the agenda for the conference which will be held on August 22 and 23.

Mr. Hall said these dates clashed with school holidays and came just after Exhibition Week. He wondered if Mr. Delahunty would be able to attend. Mr. Hall said he would be on his annual holidays down the coast, but would have to break them to go to Melbourne.

Mr. Nichol said he felt that the forthcoming Trade and Commerce Conference should be on a recognised basis with the Chairman.

To Mr. Howard, William R. Warner & Co. Pty. Ltd., thanking him for his letter of explanation with regard to his company's products being placed in stores 20 miles or more from a pharmacy.

To Hon. Secretary N.U.P.S.A., advising that it is believed the Federal Council of the Guild has given aid to N.U.P.S.A. in an endeavour to secure a Commonwealth Science/Pharmacy Scholarship. The Committee is in agreement with what is desired, and has asked what assistance it can give N.U.P.S.A. to secure what is desired.

QUEENSLAND—Continued

To Miss Wilson, Secretary, Women Pharmacists' Association, advising that the Guild would be happy to make its rooms available when more space is obtainable. It is hoped that this will be possible early next year.

From Federal Secretary, advising that the annual Federal Council meeting will be held in Melbourne from October 17 to 20. Seeking remits before August 17.—The Secretary was requested to peruse the minute book for any remits recommended during the year.

Mr. Nichol suggested a remit regarding percentage allowable up or down for test prescriptions.—It was agreed that this suggestion be kept in mind and further discussed at next meeting.

Meanwhile, Mr. Lenehan asked members to give some thought to remits for the annual Federal Council Meeting.

(2) Legal opinion on the Queensland State By-Laws. Forwarding recommendations to alter various clauses.—It was agreed that a copy of the existing By-Laws and the Solicitor's opinion be made available to members of Committee for perusal prior to next meeting.

(3) Monthly letter from the Federal President was tabled.

From Mr. H. V. Howe, Secretary of the Redcliffe After-Hour Dispensary, seeking the Guild's approval of an after-hour service being established on a co-operative basis.—Members said it was good to see the Redcliffe chemists getting together on a co-operative basis, and it was unanimously agreed that the Committee endorse the proposal and wish the members every success in their venture.

From Miss Minnis, Secretary, Ipswich Zone, inquiring if the after-hour fees of 2/6 and 5/- apply for every day of the week, or if there is a higher fee for Sunday.—The Secretary said, after discussion with the President, it was agreed that Miss Minnis be advised that the fees are the same for every day in the week—there is not a higher scale for Sunday.

From Mr. Ling, Northern Guild Zone, seeking advice concerning various matters.

The Secretary was requested to advise Mr. Ling that the practice of doctors giving away samples of ethical preparations is not restricted to the north. It exists all over the State. To try to combat this practice, the question will be brought before the next meeting of the State Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee.

With regard to Neo Synephrin Sprays, a letter is being sent to Frederick Stearns & Company, inquiring if it would be possible to make these sprays a dispensing pack.

From Minister for Health and Home Affairs, acknowledging scheme for pharmaceutical education in Queensland.

Statutory Rule No. 40 was tabled.

Federal Delegate's Report.—Mr. Martin reported that since last meeting he had visited Sydney for a meeting of the Federal Executive, when consideration was given to: Friendly Societies Dispensaries—Taxation of Income; National Health Act—Section 99; "Kleenex" Dispute, "Family Circle" Magazine, Guild Bureau of Statistics, and State Branch By-Laws were also discussed.

Pharmacy Board.—Mr. Nichol reported on matters engaging the attention of the Board. He reported that the Post Graduate classes in Sterile Dispensing cannot be instituted this year.

Transfer of Mr. J. B. Storrar.—The President reported that the local manager of D.H.A. (Qld.) had been promoted to the Sydney Branch, and he thought it would be fitting if a letter of congratulation was sent to Mr. Storrar, coupled with the good wishes of the Committee.—Mr. Martin moved, Mr. Nichol seconded, that

the Secretary convey the Committee's felicitations and good wishes to Mr. Storrar. Carried.

Visit of Federal Merchandising Manager.—Mr. Lenehan reported that Mr. Ross had contacted him, asking if it would be possible for the Secretary to arrange an itinerary for him to visit the main coastal towns of Queensland in September. It was seven or eight years since Mr. Ross had visited country members, and it was felt that much good could eventuate from such a visit. Mr. Lenehan reported that the Secretary would draw up the itinerary and contact Mr. Ross.

"Ipana" Pick-a-Back.—The President advised that Bristol-Myers were introducing a promotional plan as an experiment in Brisbane, Ipswich and Toowoomba. If the plan was successful in those three cities, it would be extended to other parts of Australia. Mr. Lenehan said he felt it would be wise if members were advised, as some chemists in other parts of the State might be concerned if they were not included in the scheme.—It was agreed that members should be circularised accordingly.

Advertising of "Relaxa" Tablets.—Mr. Lenehan drew attention to the advertising of these tablets in "Gilseal News." In view of the fact that they are only obtainable in Queensland on a doctor's prescription, he felt that the Victorian Secretary should be contacted and asked to add to the advertisement that the tablets are only obtainable in Queensland on a doctor's prescription. Although members had received warnings concerning the sale in Queensland, this addition to the advertisement would leave no doubt in anyone's mind.

It was agreed that the Victorian Secretary should be contacted as suggested.

President's Thanks.—Before the meeting concluded, the President said he could assure members that he was very pleased to be back in the chair and feeling fit to resume the work of the Guild. He appreciated the ready assistance and help of the Vice-President, Mr. Nichol, during the time of his indisposition, and he would like personally to express to Mr. Nichol his sincere thanks for his invaluable help.

The meeting closed at 11.10 p.m.

NEW COMPOUNDS PRESERVE FLAVOUR OF COOKING OILS

The discovery of two new substances, MECSA and METSA, that preserve the flavour of cooking oils when added in quantities as small as 0.005 per cent. was announced by Schwab and Evans at the American Chemical Society's Midwest Regional Meeting. The effectiveness of the preservatives was proved in tests on soybean oil and cottonseed oil.

Each of the compounds preserves flavour by forestalling the action of oxygen from the air, which makes the oils rancid.

Such metals as iron and copper, present in oil in minute amounts, join with oxygen to cause rancidity, but through the process of chelation MECSA and METSA prevent this spoilage. The two compounds appeared to be equally effective in blocking the metals.

Although the new agents satisfy a long-felt need for a soluble nontoxic preservative that imparts no undesirable flavour, odour or colour, they tend to decompose when heated.

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—"Science," November 26, 1954.

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in S.A., Mr. E. F. Lipsham.

Miss N. Gerard acted as manageress of the F.S.M.A. branch at Kilkenny towards the end of June.

Mr. A. G. Mathieson has taken advantage of the reciprocal agreement with Queensland.

Mr. R. Grist is to open a new pharmacy at 130 Hargrave street, Peterhead, within the next few weeks.

Mr. D. Farley spent three weeks during July with Mr. R. Shetliffe, of Port Adelaide.

Mrs. C. Wilkins assisted Mr. B. Webber, of King William street south, for the month of July.

Mr. D. Standish is now acting as manager for J. White & Sons, North Adelaide.

Mr. M. Brady, Jr., will be assisting Mr. E. N. S. Scott, of Keswick, for the next few months.

Mr. J. Flood is now managing the pharmacy conducted by Mr. J. C. White in Hindley street, Adelaide.

Mr. J. C. Rowe, of Glenside, has moved his pharmacy round the corner from his old premises.

Miss N. Gerard acted as locum for Mr. F. Crowley, of Tivoli's branch pharmacy in Henley Beach, for a month from the middle of June to the middle of July.

Mr. R. Medlow has resigned from the staff of Mr. E. C. Sauer and joined the staff of Warren's Pharmacy, situated in John Martin's emporium.

Mr. R. Brice has been relieving Mr. A. C. Holloway, of East Glenelg, and Mr. E. Hogben, of Woodville, during June and July.

Mr. H. B. Flood has resigned his appointment with Mr. E. C. Sauer, and is now managing the Goodwood branch of F.S.M.A.

Mr. D. Finlayson has purchased the pharmacy conducted by Mr. C. Souter on Glen Osmond road, Fularton.

Mr. J. Schocroft has joined up with Freemans, chemists, and is now managing the Bank street, Adelaide, branch.

Friendly Societies Managers.—Mr. R. Rand at Beulah Park, Mr. A. Hellman at Brighton, Mr. T. Sawyer at Reade Park.

During the month of June **Mr. Walter C. Cotterell**, President of the S.A. Branch of the Guild, secured the services of Mr. J. E. Maine prior to his joining the staff of Mr. J. Duncan, of Gawler, for an indefinite period.

Mr. J. Pain obtained leave from Birks-Chemists Ltd. to act as locum for Mr. P. Wurm, of Pulteney street, during July, the latter spending one week with his father, Mr. J. S. Wurm, at Laura.

Mr. H. Makin, manager for Burroughs, Wellcome, of New Zealand, writes from Auckland of an increasing volume of business, and sends "kindest regards to all the old gang in Adelaide."

Mr. Colin Reid returned from Tasmania early in July and acted as locum for his father, Mr. C. A. M. Reid, of Anzac Highway, Glenelg, before taking up the managership of the pharmacy in Lobethal, on behalf of Mr. B. Lawton, of Woodside.

Mr. S. Mudie has resigned as manager of White's Pharmacy, Hindley street, and will be at Warren's Pharmacy, John Martin & Co., until he opens his own pharmacy on Flinders road, Hillcrest, in a few weeks' time.

Mr. F. M. J. Moore writes from Papeete, Tahiti: "Chemists' shops here are jokes—a price for tourists and another, about a half, for Tahitians. Nobody seems to sleep here, music and dancing all night; fish, vanilla,

bananas, pineapples and dozens of other fruits for the picking, and as I see it, no work and no income tax."

Mr. K. Phelps has moved from Port Adelaide to take up the position of General Pharmacy Manager for the Friendly Society Medical Association. The vacancy at the Port Adelaide branch has been filled by Mr. M. Bassett. Mr. F. Sleep has been appointed as manager of head pharmacy conducted in King William street, Adelaide.

At the request of the S.A. committee dealing with the new A.P.F., Messrs. S. A. Downie and R. A. Anderson made a brief trip to Melbourne on Sunday, July 3 to confer with Mr. N. C. Manning, a member of the Federal committee engaged upon the revision of the publication. The local committee has met several times in June and July in their own homes, and also read the proofs in between meetings.

Mr. R. A. Anderson, of the Royal Adelaide Hospital, has received news from Mr. K. Rohlfing that he is now in charge of the hospitals of the Charing Cross Group, namely, those at Wembley, Harrow and Kingsbury. Just prior to this appointment he and Lloyd Davis made a tour in Europe, visiting France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy and Switzerland. They have also seen Yvonne Fricker, who is resident in the same block of flats which houses Ken and Lloyd.

Drugs in Stolen Car.—Police radio patrols were alerted during the month to be on the lookout for a car belonging to Dr. John Smith Heitmann, of Victoria avenue, Unley Park, which was stolen outside his home. The car, which contained two bags of instruments and drugs, is a black Holden. The registered number is 323-422.

BIRTHS

Masters (nee Dent).—On July 3, at Cleve District Hospital, to Athlea and Jim—a daughter (Christine Anne).

Meegan.—On June 30, at Le-Fevre Community Hospital, to Peter and Valerie—a son.

ASSISTANT TO SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR



Mr. C. A. Edwards.

Last month (p. 726) we recorded the appointment of Mr. C. A. Edwards to assist Mr. H. C. Martin in his duties as Registrar of the Pharmacy Board and Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' INDUSTRIAL BOARD

The Retail Pharmaceutical Chemists' Industrial Board has been disbanded, although their term of office has approximately a year before expiry. Nominations for three employer and three employee members of a new Board have been advertised.

It is understood that the new Board will not have jurisdiction over the conditions, other than wages, of registered pharmaceutical chemists in managerial positions, as the old Board has enjoyed. In future both the conditions of employment and wages of managers will be laid down by the Industrial Court.

U.F.S. SAFE BLOWN

The safe in the United Friendly Societies' Dispensary was blown on the night of July 6 by an experienced cracksmen and about £96 worth of money was stolen from it.

The burglary was detected by the Secretary (Mr. C. R. Plate).

When he arrived at the Commercial street dispensary premises about 8 o'clock, he noticed that the rear door was open. As he passed the office door to investigate, he saw the heavy safe lying open with its door blown off.

It had been dragged from a corner of the office into the centre of the room. Sawdust was scattered about the room. This had apparently been obtained from the butcher's shop next door, and used to muffle the explosion.

From the damage to the safe, it was evident that the burglar knew his job. He used just the right amount of explosive to force the door, and used the sound dampening technique which usually proves most effective.

The premises were locked at 8.30 by the manager (Mr. P. A. Jacobs).

Detective J. J. Arthurson and Constable Durman are investigating.

THE NEW COUNCIL OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

At the inaugural meeting held on July 5, Mr. A. A. Russell, of Hyde Park, was elected President for the subsequent year. Mr. Russell held the position previously in the years 1950 and 1951.

Mr. D. Penhall, of Royal Park, and Mr. J. Duncan, of Gawler, were re-elected to the same positions of Vice-President and Treasurer respectively.

The vacancy caused by the receipt of insufficient nominations for the four seats available was filled by the nomination of Mr. A. G. Evans, of Magill.

Mr. A. G. Evans received his secondary education at Queens College, and was then apprenticed to Mr. R. Parker, of Port road, Hindmarsh.

He obtained his Diploma in Pharmacy of the University of Adelaide and the Standard Certificate of the Pharmacy Board of South Australia in 1945. He then undertook relieving work for a few months before joining the staff of the Pharmacy Department of the Adelaide Children's Hospital.

He stayed at the hospital for several years, resigning in 1952 to open his own pharmacy in Magill in the early months of 1953, before he married.

During the years at the Children's he continued with academic studies, and was successful in obtaining passes in a number of subjects of the Bachelor of Science degree, which did not entail prolonged attendance at the University at any one time.

In recent years he has been an active member of the South Australian A.P.F. revision committee.

DRUG BILL PASSED

Heroin and Pholcodine Controlled

A Bill imposing a general prohibition on the possession of narcotic drugs was explained by the Chief Secretary (Sir Lyell McEwin) in the Legislative Council, and passed through all stages during the month.

He said the Bill, amending the Dangerous Drugs Act, gave effect to decisions of the Public Health Committee of the National Health and Medical Research Council.

Similar legislation was planned in other States, and October 1 had been suggested as a date on which it might come into operation.

Sir Lyell McEwin said the most important provision was the prohibition of the possession of heroin.

Heroin was the most habit-forming and dangerous of all narcotic drugs, and was no longer required for medicinal purposes.

To deal with cases in which excessive supplies of dangerous drugs were obtained by consulting several doctors, the Bill provided that supply by a doctor should no longer be a defence to a charge of possession of such drugs.

A modified form of control was also proposed over a new drug called pholcodine, which was similar to codein and dionin.

The Commonwealth had already prohibited the importation of heroin, and the Bill prohibited the growing of plants from which Indian hemp and cocaine were produced.

It also made it an offence to obtain a drug by false pretences from a doctor or a veterinary surgeon.

Mr. Bardolph (A.L.P.) obtained the adjournment of the debate.

BILL TO PROHIBIT USE OF HEROIN

In introducing a Bill to amend the Dangerous Drugs Act in the South Australian Parliament on June 15, the Hon. Sir Lyell McEwin, Minister of Health, said the purpose of the measure was to give effect to recommendations made last year by the Central Board of Health for alteration of the law relating to narcotic drugs. The most important of the recommendations was that it should be made possible to prohibit possession of Heroin in South Australia.

Clause 3 of the measure provided for the application of the principal Act by proclamation to new narcotic drugs with such modifications as are stated in the proclamation. At present the principal Act could only be applied to new drugs without modification. The clause was primarily intended to enable a modified control to be exercised over the new drug called pholcodine, which was similar to codeine and dionin, drugs over which a modified form of control was at present exercised in the principal Act.

Clause 4 modified a defence at present available to a charge of unlawful possession of narcotic drugs, and Section 5 of the principal Act now provided that it should be a defence to a charge of unlawful possession that the drugs were supplied for the defendant's use by a doctor. A number of cases had occurred where the defendant had obtained excessive supplies of narcotic drugs by consulting several doctors contemporaneously but had been able to escape conviction, raising the defence.

Clause 4 also dealt with Indian Hemp in accordance with a decision of the World Health Organisation. It had been recommended that the growing of plants from which Indian Hemp and cocaine are produced should be prohibited. Clause 4 did that.

Clause 5 enabled the Governor to declare a drug by proclamation to be a prohibited drug, and made it an offence, among other things, to manufacture, sell or be in possession of a prohibited drug, except compliance with the conditions, if any, mentioned in the proclamation. The principal Act only regulated the possession of narcotic drugs. There was no power to impose a prohibition on the possession of a drug. This omission

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Therapeutic action. Methergin exerts a uterotonic effect which is between $1\frac{1}{2}$ times and twice as powerful as that of ergometrine. The action is also somewhat more prolonged. After intravenous injection, an increase in the frequency of uterine contractions is observed within $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 minute. Oral administration is effective in 3 to 8 minutes.

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

was rectified by clause 5. The main object of the clause was to enable the possession of Heroin to be generally prohibited. Clauses 6, 7 and 8 were of the machinery nature.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of South Australia met at 25 King William street, Adelaide, on July 13, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Mr. K. S. Porter (President) in the chair, Messrs. E. F. Lipsham, B. F. Mildren, A. E. Bowey, L. A. Craig, G. L. Burns, D. C. Hill, and the Assistant to the Registrar.

Correspondence.—Copies of the booklet "Guide to the Training of Apprentices" have been received from the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales. The booklets are to be circulated and considered by members at the next meeting.

Copies of amendments to the Food and Drugs Regulations in S.A. have been forwarded to "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" for the Prescription Proprietaries Card Service. It was decided to send a copy of Mr. Bowey's report on these amendments to the Editor.

A letter was received from the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, expressing appreciation of co-operation with Mr. H. C. Martin over the past ten years.

Minutes of the meeting of the Executive of Pharmaceutical Association of Australia have been received and discussed by the Board.

A letter was received from the Women Pharmaceutical Chemists' Association of South Australia regarding a proposed badge. The Board considered the badge and advised that it has no objection to the use of the badge, provided that it is made in the size submitted in the drawing in the letter, and is used in pharmacies only, not being worn outside. The Board is to be notified if the Women Pharmaceutical Chemists' Association of S.A. knows of any unauthorised use of the badge at any time.

A copy of a letter sent by the Commissioner of Patents to the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia re "Approved Names" for pharmaceutical substances, viz., "Bemegride" and "Amiphenazole," was noted.

Relievers.—Mr. R. H. Brice to Mr. A. C. Holloway, Mr. R. H. Brice to Mr. E. E. Hogben, Mr. R. H. Brice to Mr. A. C. Holloway, Miss N. J. Gerard to Mr. F. N. Crowley, Mr. D. C. Farley to Mr. R. G. Shetliffe, Mrs. C. E. Wilkins to Mr. B. E. Webber, Mr. P. S. Wurm to Mr. J. S. Wurm, Mr. J. S. Pain to Mr. P. S. Wurm, Mr. M. I. Brady, Jnr., to Mr. E. W. S. Scott, Mr. C. L. Reid to Mr. C. A. M. Reid.

Finance.—Statement for the month of June was submitted and adopted, and accounts totalling £20/9/3 were passed for payment.

Practising Certificates.—A Practising Certificate has been issued to Mr. C. L. Reid.

Mr. R. R. Branson, of Corrigin, W.A., has applied for a Certificate of Identity for Great Britain.

Examination of Masters Under Regulations of the Pharmacy Act, Part III (e) (5).—The Board considered a report by Messrs. E. F. Lipsham and D. C. Hill, which contained an Appendix regarding the Examination of two New Australian pharmacists who had applied for permission to train apprentices. The Appendix was very full, and set out in detail all relevant points on which the applicants were examined.

Apprentices: Galenicals.—A Sub-committee consisting of the President, Messrs. B. F. Mildren, N. L. Smyth (Examiner), and the A./Registrar, reported on an interview with an apprentice, consequent on his unsatisfactory galenical exercises and lackadaisical approach to the work in general. He has been ordered to cor-

rect the galenical exercises, and in the event of this not being done within the time allowed he will be disciplined by refusal of permission to allow him to present himself for his Practical Experience Examination on August 5, 1955.

A report was received from Messrs. R. N. Taylor and N. L. Smyth on Set I.

Registration of Premises.—Applications were received and noted from Messrs. J. W. Flood, J. C. Rowe, R. Raud, P. Shepherd, F. R. Sleep, J. C. Schocroft, D. J. Standish, and W. J. Hearn.

Letter from and to Mr. D. Finlayson, advising taking over the premises of Mr. C. V. Souter, and forwarding registration form. Consideration was deferred pending name of manager.

Standard Certificate.—Letter from Mrs. D. E. Tonkin, acknowledging receipt of certificate of the late Mr. N. H. Tonkin.

Transfers of Apprenticeship.—Mr. A. E. Bowey advised that the frequency of changes of apprenticeship was unsatisfactory, and tended to undermine the system. The matter was considered, and it was resolved that as no solution appeared at the moment to be available no further action could be taken.

Examinations: November, 1955.—The dates as follows were approved, and further consideration was deferred until next meeting:—

Notices posted to students, September 1, 1955.

Entries close, September 12.

Forms to University, September 14.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia met at 25 King William street, Adelaide, on July 5, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. D. F. J. Penhall, E. F. Lipsham, K. D. Johnson, A. A. Russell, Walter C. Cotterell, J. D. Duncan, and the A./Secretary.

Election of Officers.—Mr. A. A. Russell was elected as President, Mr. D. F. J. Penhall re-elected Vice-President, and Mr. J. D. Duncan re-elected Honorary Treasurer for the ensuing year.

When Mr. Russell took the chair, he thanked members for the honour which had been bestowed upon him for the second time during his membership of the Council.

Correspondence.—Consideration was given to a letter from the Women Pharmaceutical Chemists' Association of S.A. regarding the proposed badge to be worn by members. After discussion, it was resolved to refer the matter to the Pharmacy Board of South Australia, with the following observations:—

- (1) That it is desirable that the size of the badge be kept to minimum, to obviate any suggestion of advertising; and
- (2) That adequate provision should be made to guard against unauthorised use in the event of loss or pilfering.

The Year Book of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria was received and tabled.

Minutes of meeting of executive of Pharmaceutical Association of Australia were received and tabled. Mr. Walter C. Cotterell, as representative of the Council at the meeting, read extracts from the minutes, and reported on the business transacted.

Election.—In terms of Rule 21 (5) of the Society, Mr. A. G. Evans was declared elected to fill vacancy on the Council for the ensuing two years.

Linstead Report on Hospital Pharmacy.—Mr. Lipsham reported on the Linstead Publication, and his report was tabled. It was resolved to take advantage of the offer of the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and write asking for further information on unit costs of operation of the scheme.

School of Mines New Fellowship Requirements.—Mr. Lipsham reported that the old Fellowship Curriculum

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

at the School of Mines had been withdrawn and a broader course substituted.

Culpeper's Herbal.—Mr. Lipsham reported that a gift of a new copy of Culpeper's Herbal had been received from Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. The publication had gone into the Pharmacy Department at the University to replace an old copy, which had now been withdrawn.

Professor Macbeth's Retirement: Presentation.—The Sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. E. F. Lipsham, D. F. J. Penhall and K. D. Johnson, was authorised to proceed with the purchase of a presentation to be made to Professor Macbeth at the dinner.

It was decided to proceed with arrangements for the Complimentary Dinner to Professor A. K. Macbeth, to be held at the Oriental Hotel on August 11, and that those attending be asked to contribute £2/2/- each towards the cost of the function.

August Conversazione at University.—To enable further material to be submitted, consideration of this matter was deferred until next meeting.

Finance.—Statement for the month of June was submitted and adopted, and accounts totalling £426/5/- were passed for payment.

Annual Meeting.—It was decided that the Annual Meeting should be held on Wednesday, August 31, 1955, at the Curzon Theatre, Gawler place, Adelaide, at 8 p.m., and that an invitation be sent to Professor D. O. Jordan to address members.

Illness of Mr. A. C. Holloway.—Members expressed concern at the illness of Mr. A. C. Holloway, the previous President of the Society, and the A./Secretary was directed to convey to him the Council's kind regards and best wishes for speedy recovery.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the South Australian Branch of the Guild met at 254 Sturt street, Adelaide, on July 11, at 7.30 p.m.

Present.—The President (Mr. Walter C. Cotterell), Messrs. H. G. Collyer, R. R. Patrick, E. Lloyd Miller, A. A. Russell, V. L. Mitchell, and the Secretary.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. R. Cheek, Prospect; D. Finlayson, Fullarton Estate (Branch); E. F. Williams, Naracoorte (Branch); P. H. Keipert, Magill (Branch).

S.B.C. Nominations.—The Returning Officer (Mr. E. Lloyd Miller) reported the following nominations had been received, and that a plebiscite was in progress:—

Messrs. H. G. Collyer, Walter C. Cotterell, A. C. Holloway, R. R. Patrick, A. A. Russell, J. G. Somerville, and one informal.

Correspondence.—Federal office, re pricing officers' meeting and trade and commerce meeting. Resolved that a Sub-Committee consisting of the Pricing Officer and Messrs. H. G. Collyer and the President be appointed to consider the matters to be brought forward at the above meetings.

Federal Office, in reference to By-Laws of the S.A. Branch.

Resolved that By-Law 8 be amended by striking out the words "The Members shall elect a Member of the Committee to act as Chairman" and add the words "The Meeting to stand adjourned."

By-Law 22.—Resolved that the words "they deem desirable" be struck out and the following words added "provided by the Federal Constitution."

By-Law 6.—Resolved that By-Law 6 be amended by adding the words "one of which must be the President or the Vice-President."

Nicholas Pty. Ltd.—Secretary to write the Federal Secretary that this S.B.C. approves of the terms set out in Nicholas Pty. Ltd. letter dated 14/6/55.

Merchandising Service, re chemist and Guild only lines.—Received. Refer to Pricing Officer for report.

Kleenex.—Received. Secretary to write the Federal Merchandising Manager upon the reports received in respect to the marketing of "Kotex" and "Kleenex" through the grocers.

Re Bristol Myers.—Refer to Pricing Officer.

H. J. Heinz Ltd.—Secretary to reply thanking the company for attention given to the matter as outlined in its letter dated 16/6/55.

New Wages Log.—Resolved that Messrs. John White, R. H. Dunn and F. M. J. Moore be appointed to the Retail Pharmaceutical Chemists Determination Board, and that in the event of Mr. Moore not being available on the date of closing of nominations, the position to be taken by Mr. Cotterell.

Colgate Pty. Ltd.—Received. Secretary to phone Colgate's General Manager re availability of stocks.

Pharmaceutical Association.—The President gave a general resume on the various matters contained in recent correspondence.

Federal President's Report.—Received. Mr. Cotterell stressed the point of members retaining the Federal President's Report as confidential.

Federal Delegate's Report.—The Federal Delegate (Mr. Walter C. Cotterell) gave a resume on the following matters:—Vicks Vapormist Nasal Spray; Guild Merchandising; Bureau of Statistics; re P.B.A. & M.P.S. survey; Family Circle; Barmera Hospital position; Andramine Tablets, re Amendments to Poisons Act.

Pricing Officer's Report.—The Pricing Officer (Mr. G. K. F. Scott) was away due to illness, and all matters relative to his department were referred to him for consideration.

Meeting at Port Pirie.—Resolved that the meeting to be held at Port Pirie be fixed for Sunday, September 25.

Murray Bridge.—Resolved that the meeting to be held at Murray Bridge be fixed for Sunday, October 30.

Ortho Pharm. Co.—Secretary to write and suggest the company supplies approximately 360 copies of its recent price sheet so that they can be sent to all members.

General.—Secretary to obtain copy of the Early Closing Act and the Poisons Act.

A number of general matters associated with pharmacy were discussed, and these will be taken up in the respective spheres.

Resolved that a letter be sent to Mr. A. C. Holloway expressing the sympathy of the S.B.C. in respect to his illness.

VACCINATE AGAINST PULPY KIDNEY

"Pulpy kidney"—killer of many of Victoria's best lambs every year—can be controlled by wise management or vaccination, advises Mr. J. Arundel, B.V.Sc., the Victorian Department of Agriculture's veterinary officer at Bendigo. However, he recommends vaccination as the standard control.

The vaccine, which costs about 1d. a lamb, can be obtained from the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories, Parkville, or the local veterinary surgeon or chemist. Vaccinate at marking time and again four to six weeks later.

If lambs begin to die of "pulpy kidney" inject pulpy kidney antitoxin. It costs about 1/6 a lamb and protects a lamb for about three weeks only, but has the advantage of being able to stop an outbreak within 24 hours, points out Mr. Arundel.

He says that "pulpy kidney" kills sheep suddenly. They may die either quietly or in convulsions. When examining a dead lamb, the main organ to check is the heart which, if "pulpy kidney" has caused the death, has more fluid than normal in the sac. The fluid has often set to a jelly.

On opening the heart, small blood spots on the inside and outside of the muscle provide good evidence that the lamb has died of "pulpy kidney." The kidney will be softer than normal.—Department of Agriculture News Bulletin (Vic.), No. 568, June, 1955.



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WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in W.A., Mr. F. W. Avenell (phone BA 4082).

Mr. H. Hertz has gone to New South Wales for an indefinite period.

Mrs. A. E. Godfrey is relieving Mr. S. T. Lippingwell, who is at present receiving medical attention.

Mr. E. A. O'Callaghan sailed on June 26 for a short holiday in Ireland.

Mr. D. T. Hughes is relieving Mr. K. W. Smith, who is doing the round trip to Wyndham per s.s. "Koolinda."

Mr. M. Southee has purchased Mr. H. A. Butler's pharmacy at Wellington street, Perth. Mr. B. A. Maywood is managing this branch.

Miss Jonnene Stokes, who returned from Melbourne during the month, has accepted a position at the Adelphi Pharmacy.

Miss Barbara Beilby and **Miss Beth Houghton** are leaving for England on July 29, per "Orontes." They expect to be away for about 12 months.

Mr. R. D. Sunderland has taken over Mr. A. Burking's pharmacy at Margaret River for a period of five years. Mr. Burking, after a short holiday, intends to do relieving work.

Mr. J. Gray has returned to W.A. after some years in various parts of Australia and overseas. He was married in London, and now intends to settle down in pharmacy in W.A.

Mr. K. W. Hollingworth has left the partnership of Caddy & Hollingworth at Subiaco, and purchased the Como pharmacy from Mr. E. H. Williams. Mr. Williams has accepted a position at the Government Drug Depot and Mr. A. N. Birks is at Caddy's pharmacy.

Relievers registered this month included: Mrs. G. Lucraft for Miss M. Richards, Mr. M. J. Companti for Mr. G. M. Wiley, Miss S. Boor for Messrs. K. H. Worth and L. Rapoport, Mr. J. B. Green for Mr. R. V. Hoile, Mr. J. Peel for Mr. N. Steere.

Wedding—July, 1955, is of special significance to Mr. M. J. Companti, for in that month he was married and purchased the pharmacy of Mr. C. Porter at Kojonup.

OBITUARY

The week ending June 25 was an extremely black one for West Australian Pharmacy, for in that week **Kevin Fogarty** of Northam, **Lionel Sargent** of Maylands and **Robert Boylen** of Boulder passed away.

Mr. Kevin Fogarty, after registering in 1936, carried on business at Youanmie and Big Bell for some years. In 1944 he went to Northam to relieve Mr. E. O. Treise, from whom he later purchased the pharmacy. He was taken ill about six months ago, and appeared to be progressing satisfactorily, but collapsed and died suddenly on June 20. He was aged 50 years. The funeral at Northam was attended by a large number of friends from Northam and Perth. He leaves a widow, two daughters and one son, Kerry, who is a third year pharmacy student.

Mr. Lionel O. Sargent and his wife were killed instantly in a motor-car accident at Leederville on June 22. He was born in York, W.A., where he was apprenticed in his father's pharmacy. For two years he was

assisted in his studies by his elder brother, Oswald, and his apprenticeship was then transferred to Mr. Davis, of Claremont, so that he could attend the Perth Technical School. He qualified in 1914, having gained the Silver and Gold Medals.

He was then employed by Mr. A. L. Tilly, of Hay street, Perth, before enlisting in the 4th Field Ambulance. During the First World War he served on Gallipoli Peninsula and in France and England, and was one of the first pharmacists to be commissioned in the Australian Army as a lieutenant pharmacist.

After the war he returned to W.A., and purchased the pharmacy in Maylands from Mr. N. Craven. He later opened a branch in Inglewood, under the management of Mr. F. Nickels. His life's work was spent in building up these businesses. At the same time, he served in several pharmaceutical and public organisations.

He was President of the Perth and Suburban Chemists' Association at the time the W.A. Branch of the Guild was formed in its place, and was chairman of the original pricing bureau for the Repatriation Department in W.A. He was a member and later chairman of the Maylands local Board of Health, and was Senior Pharmaceutical Officer in the Fifth Military District from 1921 to 1937. He took a keen interest in organic farming, was fond of gardening, and enjoyed nothing more than a walk through the quiet hills surrounding his old home town.

Although failing eyesight during recent years prevented his taking an active part in pharmacy, he continued to tend his orchids right to the end. His two sons, John and Peter, are both qualified, and are carrying on the pharmacies.

The Hon. R. J. Boylen, M.L.C., a prominent Eastern Goldfields pharmacist, suffered a stroke on June 15 and died on June 25.

Mr. Boylen, who was born in London in 1901, of Australian parents, was educated at Christian Brothers' Colleges in Fremantle and Kalgoorlie.

His first position was with John Boileau, chemist, of Kalgoorlie, and later with J. W. Hawkins, also of Kalgoorlie. Leaving Kalgoorlie, he was apprenticed to Mr. McGregor, of Boans Ltd., Perth, and qualified in 1926. He became senior dispenser at Royal Perth Hospital, which position he held until 1934, when he established a pharmacy at Burt street, Boulder.

Prominent in Labour circles, he served for many years as a member of the Boulder Municipal Council, and in 1946 was elected member for the South-East Province in the Legislative Council.

The funeral, one of the largest ever seen on the Goldfields, bore testimony to his popularity and to the respect in which he was held.

His son, Robert, who qualified in 1953, is now carrying on the pharmacy.

To the relatives of these deceased members we extend our sympathy.

PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmaceutical Council of W.A. met on July 5.

Present.—Messrs. R. I. Cohen, H. D. Fitch, R. W. Dalby, E. J. Nicholas, A. A. Baxter, and F. W. Avenell (Registrar).

Messages of Sympathy.—The President, in opening the meeting at 7.30 p.m., referred to the sad and serious losses through death suffered recently by the Society.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA—Continued

He made mention of the services rendered to the community and to their profession by the late K. Fogarty, L. O. Sargent and R. J. Boylen, all of whom had passed away within a space of five days. He expressed sympathy with the bereaved relatives, and asked members to stand as a mark of respect.

Civil Defence.—The Registrar and Mr. Nicholas reported on their interview with the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Health.

Correspondence.—From Messrs. D. R. Ford, H. Harper and H. Hertz, submitting resignations on account of transfer to New South Wales.

Proposed Medical School.—The President reported on an interview between himself, the Registrar and Dr. Buttsworth (President of the B.M.A.). The matter had also been discussed with Mr. G. D. Allan (President of the Guild). It was proposed to issue a circular over the names of the Presidents of the Council and Guild commending the appeal to all members of the Society. Councillors considered that £5000 would be a reasonable target for pharmacy in the next three years. The wording of the circular was left to the President and Registrar, in consultation with Mr. G. D. Allan.

Report re Property.—The President reported that in company with the Registrar he had inspected another property at West Perth, but after consultation with Guild representatives it was not considered suitable.

Indentures Transferred.—N. G. Crump, from H. A. Butler to M. Southee.

Indentures Suspended and Resumed.—V. Garbin, I. G. Rear.

Change of Name by Statutory Declaration.—Kathleen Ruth Miller to Baird.

Financial.—Accounts totalling £242/16/8 were passed for payment.

Several letters and many items of a confidential nature were dealt with, and the meeting closed at 10.45 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Western Australian Branch of the Guild met at 190 Adelaide Terrace, Perth, on June 14, at 7.30 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. G. D. Allan (Chair), R. I. Cohen, S. J. Wilson, J. V. Hands, J. G. Skeahan, W. G. Lewis, R. J. Healy, H. D. Fitch, R. W. Dalby, A. A. Baxter, W. T. Harrison, R. D. Edinger, G. Lappin and a number of members.

Carlisle Women's Service Guild.—Resolved that copies of the correspondence relating to this Guild be sent to the chemists concerned.

Apprenticeship Wages and Salaries.—Mr. Fitch read a report concerning this matter, and a copy of same has been forwarded to all Committee members.

Mr. Watson's Visit.—The Chairman reported that Mr. Watson had made a successful tour of the South-West of this State. All meetings arranged were well attended. It was resolved that a letter of thanks be sent to Rumbles, for allowing the use of their board room for a meeting of metropolitan chemists.

Correspondence.—Mr. A. Allan (Chair) read to the meeting a copy of a letter sent to Sir Arthur W. Fadden (Federal Treasurer), dealing with sales tax, and the answer received. This matter was discussed by the Committee.

Victorian Branch, "Gilseal News."—A letter was read to the meeting re the comparison in the cost of freights and it was decided to have the "Gilseal News" sent by surface mail, until further notice.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. Abraham Cohen, Maylands (taken over J. D. Henderson); Donald Graham Kinleyside, Cannington; Barry John Robson, Belmont (taken over L. Keys' branch pharmacy); and Rapoport & Gliddon, Hollywood.

Reinstatement.—Mr. R. S. Shearer, Bassendean.

Trade and Commerce Report: NADA Tooth Brushes.—Retail price structure had been discussed with Mr. Watson, and from the information he gave it was realised that it was satisfactory for the price to remain as it stands. Brush sales were very good; in fact it was still a problem to maintain supplies. It was hoped that the new stands would be soon available.

Pharmatex.—Stocks were still awaited, but the latest advice is that stock should be here within the next few days.

"Gilseal" Olive Oil.—It was recommended by the Committee that D.H.A. quotes be accepted, and further discussions re this matter be carried out by the chairman of the Trade and Commerce Committee.

Two For One.—This development was discussed at length. The serious effect of participation was considered and in view of the fact that it seems some of our members took no heed of the warning given in the last Trade and Commerce Notes, it was recommended that the State Branch Committee take quick action to get co-operation in preventing this type of trend in merchandising.

The recommendation is (1) that a telegram to metropolitan members be sent immediately, asking that the present offer be rejected; (2) that a protest be sent to the company; (3) that the President send a letter to members stressing the serious danger which can accompany support of this type of offer, and asking for help in rejecting these methods of underselling other merchandise.

It was also resolved to ascertain the reaction of the local Grocers' Association, and also the Retail Traders' Association in this matter, and if possible to get the co-operation of the members of these organisations in the attempt to reject these offers.

Mt. Lawley Zone.—A request was made by the President of this zone (Mr. Arnold) that a revision on price of ointments be made.

Kodak.—Mr. Skeahan strongly recommended that Kodak be requested to mark the speed of films on the packets. This subject was discussed by members.

P.A.T.A.—Mr. Fitch informed the meeting that much time could be saved if the Guild would immediately notify the P.A.T.A. of any queries that are to be made, as the P.A.T.A. are able to clarify the matter much sooner than the Guild.

Mr. Fitch then stated that the Grocers' Association had requested further representation on the P.A.T.A. (at present there are two grocers and four chemists). This request was approved by the meeting.

Annual Meeting.—It was decided to hold the Annual Meeting on Wednesday, August 31, 1955. Mr. J. V. Hands was elected the Returning Officer.

Medical School Appeal.—Resolved that the Guild give full support to this appeal, organised through the Guild as a separate body.

Presentation to Mrs. Thomson.—At the close of the meeting a presentation was made to Mrs. L. R. Thomson, on the occasion of her resignation as Assistant Secretary, and a motion was unanimously passed recording the Guild's appreciation for services rendered.

The meeting closed at 11 p.m.

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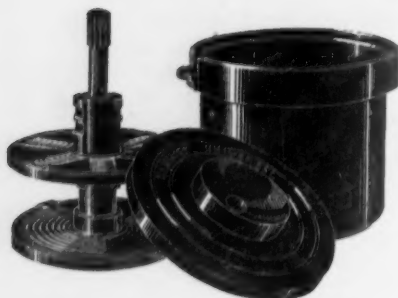
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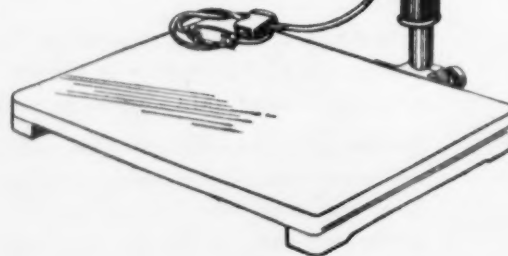
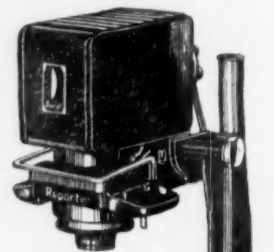
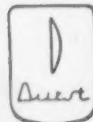
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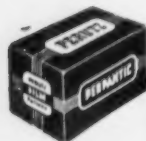
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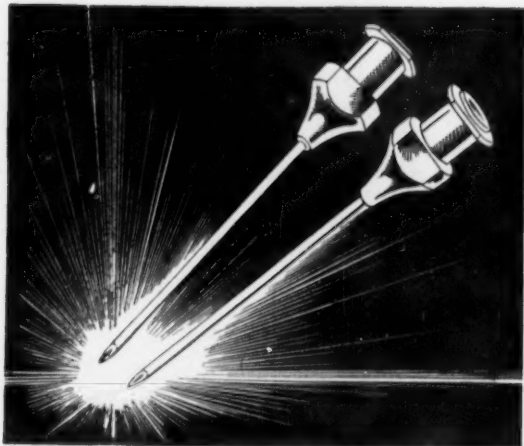
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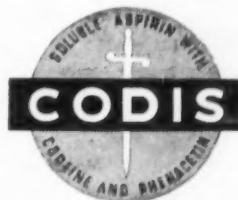
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